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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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60267NLS/BCE/PK
1075-99

April 6, 1959

ANALYSIS OF THE CUBAN SITUATION

With the overthrow of dictator FULGENCIO BATISTA on January 1, 1959, there came to power in Cuba Dr. FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, leader of the July 26 Movement, which movement had fought the Batista forces for over two years. CASTRO was the hope of the Cuban people. Over 90 per cent of the citizens, who were disgusted with the graft, killing, and repression of the dictator BATISTA and his henchmen, were firmly behind this youthful leader. The masses are still in his control. He has promised them a bright, new, shiny world: free ownership of their own land, higher wages, lower rents, better schools, better medical facilities, cheaper prices, no racial discrimination, and an honest government.

CASTRO has attempted to fulfill some of these promises. He has given the people an honest government. He has parcelled some confiscated lands and government properties and distributed them to a small segment of the peasant population. For the city dweller he has drastically reduced rents.

However, his government is inexperienced, and, although well meaning, some of the high ranking officials do not possess capabilities to properly perform their duties. The majority of government offices are in a complete state of confusion. There is a hesitancy on the part of officials to make decisions for fear that such decision may be countermanded by CASTRO. Many major programs have been promulgated by CASTRO during his extemporaneous speeches. Sources state that such decisions are made by CASTRO without sufficient consideration of the problems involved. While rabble-rousing speeches appeal to the "masses", they oftentimes are not the best solution to Cuba's problems.

There can be little doubt that the economic plight of Cuba under the Castro Government is extremely serious. The government's seizure of private property, intervention of hundreds of businesses, stringent rental law, and lack of public works, as well as CASTRO's demagogic speeches attacking the wealthy investor, are probably the primary causes of the present economic situation.

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Construction and business expansion have ground to a halt and retrenchment has set in. Thirty-five to forty per cent of the labor force is unemployed, and the figure is growing steadily. Within a few months the sugar harvest will end, threatening many more thousands out of work. Unless CASTRO is willing to make an about-face in his attitude and show more respect for private capital, there is every reason to believe he will shortly be asking for a "handout" from foreign countries in an effort to keep Cuba from bankruptcy.

A large segment of the Cuban population has been frightened by the strong resurgence of Communism in Cuba since January 1, 1959. These people believe that this increase in Communism is directly due to the tacit support that Communists have received from the Government, especially typified in speeches of FIDEL CASTRO.

People are also frightened at the vengeful attitude which CASTRO and his supporters have exhibited toward former "collaborators" of the Batista regime. Not only has the property of some been completely confiscated but executions have now reached officially the number of over 500 and unofficially are reported to be in the thousands.

CASTRO in his attacks on racial discrimination has brought to light what was a dormant issue. Many Cubans have taken strong exception to CASTRO's attempt in this respect to arouse class hatred. Many of those who were CASTRO's followers have reacted most violently to his remarks since they feel that the Negroes as a group were among the most ardent supporters of Batista.

No organized opposition exists versus CASTRO at the present time. The houses of leaders of the Authentic Party, previously the strongest political party in Cuba, are being searched regularly by Revolutionary authorities. Many leaders of this group have indicated they would leave Cuba.

There is growing sentiment versus CASTRO and his policies.

Immediately after CASTRO's triumph, CASTRO in public statements encouraged exile groups of Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Paraguay to overthrow present governments and stated these groups would receive protection and support of Cuban Government.

By February 17, 1959, advisors were recommending to him that Cuban officials should have no hand in Cuba's being used as base against Dominican Republic, and CASTRO began to disavow any invasion statements. Reports received that exile groups from Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Haiti forming in Cuba for purpose of mounting invasions to these countries, with guidance, training, and support of CASTRO being extended through [REDACTED]

and ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA. A few men with arms and ammunition for more have reportedly been sent clandestinely to Nicaragua. b7C

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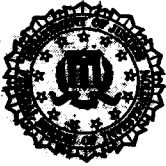
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

April 6, 1959

Summary of Current Cuban Development

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I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN CUBA

A. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

1. Unemployment Problem

FIDEL CASTRO, himself, has publicly admitted that there are seven hundred thousand unemployed in Cuba. [redacted] has advised that estimates made by other individuals range between this figure and one million. Source said this represented 35-40 per cent of the potential labor market. b2/b7D

The principal fields in which unemployment exists are:

a. Construction

Because of the recent law drastically reducing rentals (from 30 to 50 per cent) and because of a lack of confidence on the part of both Cuban and foreign investors in the new government, private construction, which was moving ahead at a rapid rate under the Batista regime, has ground practically to a halt. Throughout Cuba partially completed buildings may be seen with little or no work being done on them. As a result, thousands of construction workers, who had been among the best paid laborers in the economy, are idle. Lack of construction, of course, has had its resultant effects on all related industries.

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b. Public Works

The Revolutionary Government has yet to commence any public works projects of sufficient size to have an effect on the unemployment situation. In connection with the Agrarian Reform Program, under which some Government lands, as well as lands previously owned by Batista followers, have been divided and given to the peasants, CASTRO has also announced his intention of draining the Cienaga de Zapata, a large area of salty marsh lands in the south central part of Cuba. On March 16, 1959, CASTRO announced that this project would give employment to 50,000 men. [redacted] has advised that it is dubious whether the results to be obtained by draining these marshlands warrant the expense involved. This source pointed out that Cuba is not land-poor and could, with up-to-date farming methods, substantially increase produc- b2/b7D

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"Summary of Current Cuban Development" added to the administrative copies.

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tion on land already under cultivation. Inasmuch as within a few months the "zafra" (sugar harvest) will end and additional thousands will be thrown into the labor market, this highly touted project will not substantially alleviate the unemployment problem.

FIDEL CASTRO has done away with "botellias" (a practice of placing people's names on the Government payroll and paying them for work which they rarely if ever performed). In effect, the "botella" was a form of Government dole. While the practice was unhealthy, it nonetheless provided sources of income for thousands of individuals who now have none.

While CASTRO has promised the people employment in the form of Government construction of schools, roads, playgrounds, beaches, and public buildings, little has been done in this regard. As an example, one playground, the Jose Marti, in Havana had been allowed to deteriorate under the Government of Batista and had been sold to private investors for a hotel development project. This playground, with proper fanfare, was seized by the Revolutionary Government and "restored to the children." However, only four or five individuals can be observed working at its restoration. The employment of such insignificant numbers can have little effect on the unemployment situation.

There can be little doubt that the Government simply does not have the funds available at present for the kind of large scale public projects necessary to alleviate the unemployment problem. In fact, many Cubans presently employed by the Government are not being paid and are receiving financial assistance from families and friends. Recently Cuban newspapers reported that a protest demonstration was made by persons in Santiago de Cuba who had been employed for a two-month period as typists, stenographers, and clerks by the courts in that area and who had been dismissed - without pay.

c. Tourism

The tourist industry has, in recent years, been a fundamental part of the Cuban economy. [redacted] a hotelman of long experience in Cuba, stated on April 3, 1959, that the hotels, as well as businesses related to this industry, had expected it to become the second largest in Cuba, superseded only by sugar. According to [redacted] Cuba's closeness to the United States made it a readily accessible natural attraction to visitors from the United States. He advised, however, that the two-year struggle between the CASTRO forces and those of BATISTA kept the

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the country in a continual state of turmoil which did irreparable damage to the tourist industry. He stated that CASTRO's anti-American statements, as well as "strip searches" of most tourists at the points of entry, have just about "killed off" what little tourist trade remained.

On April 3, 1959, [redacted] stated that hotels are operating at 15 to 20 per cent occupancy in Cuba during the winter months. Places like Miami and Puerto Rico have insufficient facilities to take care of their tourist demands. b7C

On April 3, 1959, [redacted] a tourist promotion, advised that promotional efforts were of little avail in attracting tourists as long as CASTRO's "tirades against the United States" continued to appear in newspapers there. b7C

On April 2, 1959, [redacted] advised that the Cuban Tourist Commission had complained bitterly concerning the "strip searching" of tourists entering Cuba. b2/b7D

[redacted] mentioned above, has advised that the "sick" tourist industry has had widespread effects on the economy. Although the Government can force hotels to maintain a certain number of employees, he noted that such cannot be done with related businesses such as nightclubs, bars, travel agencies, tourist guides, taxis, souvenir shops, stores, restaurants, et cetera. Many of these businesses have been obliged to close, and all others are operating with reduced numbers of employees. According to [redacted] thousands of persons formerly employed in these businesses are now unemployed and have little hope of being re-employed in the foreseeable future. b7C

d. Domestic Employment

Like most other Latin American countries, Cuba can consider the employment of domestic help practically an industry. Each year thousands of Cubans migrate from the rural to the urban areas in search of employment. Because they have no particular job experience, they seek work as gardeners, chauffeurs, butlers, maintenance employees, maids, cooks, and private servants. [redacted] has advised that CASTRO's attacks on the wealthy class have frightened and/or angered not only the wealthy but also the middle income groups. (Servants are employed in Cuba on contract earning as little as \$250 to \$300 per month.) These people have been a definite component of Cuba's economic life. The first effects in this direction have been lowering the number of domestics employed and lowering the salaries of the employees they retain. A few months ago good domestics were difficult to obtain; today they are unemployed. b2/b7D

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2. General Contraction of the Economy

The fear on the part of people with capital to invest, the curtailment of expenditures, the reduction of production, and the increase in unemployment have all contributed to the general contraction of the Cuban economy. [redacted] 1959 that businessmen and approximately 40 per cent of the [redacted] sales volume and have consequently lost in revenue. [redacted] suppliers and manufacturers. CASTRO's "buy Cuban products" policy, according to [redacted] has not increased the purchase of Cuban goods but has caused exporters to be reluctant to bring in foreign products. Source noted that in addition a certain segment of the population, in reprisal for CASTRO's attacks on capital, have started to "buy foreign."

[redacted] La Antillana, an agricultural equipment supplier, advised on April 2, 1959, that the agricultural equipment business is only moderately good. He noted that the Government was insisting that equipment purchased for the Agrarian Reform program be sold practically at cost and that suppliers were having difficulty meeting their overhead. He further stated that this is normally the peak demand season for agricultural equipment and that in view of the relatively poor sales, most suppliers would have to constrict their businesses substantially at the end of the sugar harvest. In addition, CASTRO's strong statements against installment buying had cut off most of the market for large-sized machinery which, although expensive, is also the most efficient.

[redacted] advised on March 25, 1959, that the market in the interior of Cuba for maintenance materials such as hardware and paint is almost non-existent.

[redacted] advised on March 30, 1959, that [redacted] in Cuba, had been instructed by an official of the Government to "line up all his Cadillacs and ship them back to the U.S." According to [redacted] was informed that the new Government was not interested in the sale of large automobiles in Cuba.

According to [redacted] continued business contraction, coupled with increasing unemployment, can snowball into a disastrous downward economic spiral.

3. Nationalization and/or Intervention of Industry

Although no industries have been nationalized, there has been widespread Government "intervention" in almost all fields.

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The Government on April 4, 1959, announced that [redacted] companies had been intervened in Havana Province alone. In intervention, the Government normally appoints an individual or several individuals to take over operational control of the business of the [redacted] company. However, that in most cases intervention has resulted in the dismissal of scores of employees and their replacement by individuals with no experience. b2/b7D

According to [redacted] U. S. Embassy, Havana, four Cuban enterprises, the Cuban Telephone Company (an American subsidiary), the Cuban Railways (three interventions in a two-month period), the two major bus companies in Havana, and the largest insurance, construction, coal, cotton and synthetic fabrics companies, as well as the match monopoly, have all been intervened. She pointed out that intervention has had an extremely depressing effect on the economy and, in addition, has discouraged business expansion by private capital, destroyed the interest of foreign investors, and has even created the flight of a certain amount of Cuban capital to other countries. b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] have advised that on occasion Government intervention of a plant has a direct effect on other companies in the same industry. According to these sources, the Government intervenors have requested competing companies to raise prices so that the intervenors who are operating companies inefficiently can also increase prices and therefore show a profit. On other occasions the intervenors will demand that competing companies hire more help, thus hoping to place the competition at an economic disadvantage. b2/b7D

According to [redacted] mentioned above, other moves on the part of the Government, although not amounting to intervention, have had even more disastrous results on the economy. She explained that the Cuban Government has stated that all business financed in any way by the Cuban Development Bank are subject to review. This bank has financed, in part, thousands of enterprises, all of which have gone into a state of retrenchment for fear of what may come. b7C

Cuban Law 17, dated January 16, 1959, authorized the Ministry of Public Works to repossess all motorized construction equipment belonging to persons or corporations holding contracts entered into with the Ministry between March 10, 1958, and December 31, 1958. After the contracts are reviewed, the equipment was to be indemnified if no illegalities are found in the contracts. [redacted] pointed out that scores of construction firms with such contracts are now without motorized equipment, and, even after the contracts are reviewed, the indemnification for used equipment will not be sufficient to buy new equipment. b7C

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Source further stated that even those construction companies which have been instructed by the Government to continue are in a hopeless muddle because the Cuban Development Bank will not release funds for work performed. In this category are such major construction jobs as the Marine Terminal in Havana Harbor and the Almendares River Tunnel.

████ informed that the intervention of thousands of bank accounts and safety deposit boxes throughout Cuba has been one more stagnating influence on the economy. This wealth will, of course, eventually either be appropriated by the Government or returned to its owners, but meanwhile it lies dormant and is of no use to the economy. b2/b7D

4. Effectiveness of Government Operations

CASTRO has made honesty one of the basic tenets of the Revolutionary Government. This is a new experience for Cubans who have become accustomed to one grafting regime after another. However, CASTRO appears to have been effective in this regard, and to date there has been little indication of graft on the part of Cuban officials. One major scandal has come to light involving an official of the Ministry for the Recuperation of Stolen Funds who was involved in a scheme for "unfreezing" the safety deposit box containing \$900,000 of a former BATISTA official. Subsequent to this individual's arrest, CASTRO, in a speech at Santiago de Cuba on March 11, 1959, indicated that death should be the penalty for such malfeasance. The next day the official committed suicide. █████ advised on April 2, 1959, that certain employees in the Passport Section of the Ministry of State and the Clearance Section of the Police Department had been arrested for bribery in connection with the illegal issuance of certain documents. b2/b7D

The most damaging factor to effective government operations has been the dismissal of an estimated 90 per cent of the civil servants who were employed by the BATISTA regime. While many were, of course, directly linked with the Batista Government, there were thousands who had been in service since long before BATISTA came to power in 1952. The replacement of these experienced individuals with persons of no training or experience and often of little education (some even illiterate) has brought complete confusion to Government offices. In addition, many new officials and newly created offices are vying for power and jurisdiction with the result that orders given by one group may be countermanded or changed by another.

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A further problem in the new Government has been the reluctance on the part of officials to accept responsibility and make decisions. [redacted] indicated that many officials are afraid of "guessing wrong" and thereafter being accused by CASTRO of being counter-revolutionary. Source stated that as a result officials are prone to let problems develop into crises in order that CASTRO will have to make public pronouncement concerning them and thereby will give them a guide to his thinking. [redacted] and [redacted] are of the opinion that the Government will never function adequately as long as all decisions of importance have to be made by CASTRO, who obviously cannot be conversant in all fields and who is prone to make "off the cuff" decisions during lengthy extemporaneous speeches. b2/b7D

B. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

1. Revolutionary Legislation Affecting Social Conditions

a. [redacted] has advised that the Agrarian Reform program, because of its very nature, has given new stature to the Cuban "campesinos" (peasant farmers). CASTRO, in speech after speech, has stressed the plight of this group and the necessity for making it an integral, self-supporting part of the economy. Source stated that Government plans for improved communication and transportation in rural areas, if effected, would bring the farmer much closer to the urban areas in the interior of the island. b2/b7D

b. The new government has revamped the National Lottery, and it now operates under the Institute of Housing and Savings. In numerous public declarations the [redacted] b7C

[redacted] has stated that lottery tickets are now to be considered "bonds" and that the money received from the sale of these "bonds" will be utilized in charitable projects and also in the construction of public housing projects throughout Cuba. [redacted] pointed out that the new government has decreed that the "bonds" even though not drawn in the weekly drawings still retain 40 per cent of their face value and if held for five years may be redeemed at face value plus a small interest. [redacted] advised that, although only two drawings have been held to date, it is apparent that the Cuban people are not satisfied with this type of lottery, inasmuch as the prizes are too small. b2/b7D

c. Closely allied with the revamping of the National Lottery are Government measures restricting the operation of gambling casinos and outlawing "bolita" (numbers racket) and prostitution. [redacted] has advised that Cubans are b2/b7D

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now afraid to be seen in the gambling casinos and that, with the outlawing of other forms of gambling, may have taken to holding private "poker parties" to satisfy the gambling urge which is so strong among Cubans. There have been several announcements in the press of police raids on private homes where "poker parties" were in progress. [redacted] informed that many of the larger houses of prostitution in Havana have been closed by the Government. Source stated, however, that the prostitutes have clearly indicated that they will continue to operate as "streetwalkers" since no other form of employment is available to them. b2/b7D

2. Racial Question

FIDEL CASTRO in public speeches has denounced racial intolerance in Cuba, pointing out that "we all have some Negro in us." Sources [redacted] and [redacted] have advised that these speeches have had a bombshell effect on the Cuban people. [redacted] and [redacted] stated that for years there has been no "Negro question" in Cuba and that by his words CASTRO had created one. Sources noted that there is no segregation in schools, churches, theaters, restaurants, or Government and that CASTRO's words may have been prompted by a desire to obtain the support of the Negroes previously strongly pre-Batista. Sources said, whatever CASTRO's purpose, his words have cost him thousands of supporters among people who had been his dedicated followers. [redacted] has advised that in Oriente Province, which has a fairly large Negro population, the problem is very critical. [redacted] and [redacted] have advised of attempts made by Negro groups in distinct parts of Cuba to forcibly enter private clubs. b2/b7D

C. RISE OF ANTI-AMERICANISM

CASTRO's repeated anti-American remarks, as well as his attacks on "Yankee Imperialism", have created a certain amount of anti-American sentiment, especially among the illiterate and unemployed elements in Cuba. In one speech he went so far as to term the assistance rendered by the United States to Cuban patriots during the Spanish-American War "intervention." [redacted] stated that the average Cuban has always been strongly pro-American, not only because of the assistance rendered by the United States during the Spanish-American War but also because of the physical closeness of Cuba to the United States. Source said that most Cubans, in spite of CASTRO's statements, continue to feel extremely friendly toward the United States but are afraid to overtly demonstrate their friendship lest they be termed "counter-revolutionary." [redacted] has informed that recently the head of the Logistics Section of the Police Department was removed from his position because he b2/b7D

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had made pro-American statements. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have all stated that most thinking Cubans are extremely concerned by CASTRO's statements in this regard, as well as the upsurge of anti-American sentiment, because they are well aware of the need for continued interdependence on a friendly plane between the United States and Cuba. They feel that CASTRO has played right into the hands of the Communists in this regard, and they note that the Communists have been quick to capitalize on his anti-American statements in their daily publication "Hoy." [REDACTED] noted that so many Cubans have migrated to the United States that most Cuban families have relatives and friends living there and consider it to be their "second country." 62/67D

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D. EDUCATION SITUATION

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The following information was furnished by [REDACTED] b2/b7D

The Federation of University Students (FEU) has always been a strong force at the University of Havana. In the past the leadership of this group has often acted in a "gangster" style in order to attain its ends. On occasions members of this group have intimidated professors so that they would receive passing marks in courses which they were taking. The FEU has always been considered to be a somewhat political organization and a breeding ground for future Cuban politicians.

The University has been closed since 1956 because of the political actions taken against the Batista regime by the student body.

One of the first acts of the Cuban Revolutionary Government was to pass what is known as "Law 11", which rescinded all degrees conferred by private universities, as well as credits earned, during the time the University of Havana was closed. This law was sponsored by the FEU which claimed that with its operation those who attended school during the revolution, while others were fighting against the Batista forces, would not be recipients of any advantage in the educational sphere. The principal school which this affected was Villanueva University with a student body of over 2,500.

According to [REDACTED] one of the principal backers of Law 11, along with the FEU, was the [REDACTED] 28-year-old [REDACTED]. It was the opinion of [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was attempting to consolidate his position in the Government by working closely with the FEU. b2/b7D b7C

In the latter part of January, 1959, the Directorio Revolucionario (DR), which had control of the University of Havana premises, released this control to representatives of the FEU. [REDACTED] was recognized as [REDACTED] the FEU by the University Council. In early February, 1959, the FEU ousted the University Council and took complete control of the University of Havana premises. The FEU, according to [REDACTED] desired to have almost complete say in the selection of the professors who were to retain their positions and also desired to select the courses which the University should give. According to this source, b7C b2/b7D

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there was some justification for the stand taken by the FEU inasmuch as many of the professors attached to Havana University in the past were individuals who never appeared for their classes and merely sold their notes to the student body. With these notes the students would be able to take an examination given by the president.

In the latter part of March an agreement was reached between the FEU and University authorities, and control of the university was returned to the Deans of the Schools. It was agreed at this time that a committee should be set up composed of equal representation from the students and from the professors, which committee would review the cases of each faculty member to determine whether he should be retained as a professor.

According to this source, [redacted] a known Communist, [redacted] This source stated that he did not know of any other Communist who [redacted] at the University of Havana. b7C/D

[redacted] the University of Villanueva, Havana, and an American citizen, was [redacted] the [redacted] when [redacted], in a television program on March 5, 1959, accused [redacted] of being a "stool pigeon" for the Batista Government. A few days previously there had appeared in the July 26-controlled newspaper, "Revolucion", and the Communist newspaper, "Hoy", a copy of a letter written by [redacted] to one of the police officials during the Batista regime. In this letter [redacted] stated he was enclosing the names of the night students of Villanueva University and also a portion of a bomb which had exploded at the school. In a subsequent issue of these newspapers, [redacted] explained that he had furnished these names to the police when the police had threatened to secure a court order for the names of all the students at the university. [redacted] further pointed out that he had aided many of the revolutionaries during the time that BATISTA was in power. b7C

On April 5, 1959, [redacted] advised that [redacted] had informed authorities of Villanueva University that he had attempted to have the Council of Ministers pass a law to the effect that only a Cuban citizen could be the rector of a university. [redacted] stated he had had no success in this respect, but he desired that [redacted] remove himself from the position at [redacted] the University of Villanueva. b2/b7D

[redacted] in the Catholic Church in Cuba, advised that the Church was solidly in support of [redacted] and wished him to remain in his post [redacted] until such time as the Government officially requested that he withdraw. b7C

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██████████ and ██████████ have advised that ██████████ has made numerous statements indicating that the Government intended to take some action to completely control private schools. It was the impression of these sources that the Government wished to take measures which in effect would abolish private institutions of learning, whether they be primary, secondary, or of the university level. There have been rumors in Government circles that the Government will insist on a thoroughly Cuban curriculum for all private schools and will also limit the amount of tuition to be paid. It is the belief of these sources that schools which operate with an American curriculum, such as Lafayette School and Ruston Academy, will definitely have to conform to Government standards. It is to be noted that these schools maintain a curriculum in which most subjects are taught in the English language, and Spanish, itself, is taught merely as a foreign language. ██████████ and ██████████ have advised that it appears that the Government will formulate rules whereby these schools will have to adhere to the public school curriculum in which all subjects are taught in Spanish. b2/b7D b7C

At the present time the largest private school in Cuba, namely Balder, is closed. The closing of this school came about when 29 out of approximately 200 teachers complained concerning the school director and the salaries being paid to them. This minority group of teachers created incidents at the school, and it was necessary for the director to close the establishment. The July 26 Movement newspaper "Revolucion" strongly backed the minority group. Parents of the student body, however, as well as the majority of the teachers, expressed their sentiments publicly as being in favor of the school's closing. The newspaper "Revolucion" took public issue with these individuals, claiming that they were "counter-revolutionary."

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II. COMMUNIST SITUATION IN CUBA

A. Brief History of Communist Party in Cuba

1. Prior to Fall of Batista

The Cuban Communist Party, which is called Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), reached its peak membership between the years 1939 and 1947. [REDACTED] b2 b1

[REDACTED] in December, 1952, advised that the Communists had controlled the labor unions in Cuba during the early part of the 1939-1947 period. In 1938, it established its own newspaper which was supported by contributions from Communists holding state and municipal positions, from fellow-travelers, and from scared businessmen who wanted to avoid trouble with the Communist-dominated unions. This source noted that the PSP began to lose control of the labor movement and its troubles began during the tenure of President Grau San Martin (1944-1948) as a result of the attacks of the then Minister of Labor, CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS. b1 b2/b7D

[REDACTED] advised that during the last Cuban electoral re-organizations in which the PSP was recognized as a legal party (1951), there were 69,983 persons who registered a preference for that party. According to [REDACTED] this does not mean that there were that many members of the PSP in Cuba at that time. b2/b7D

On July 26, 1953, the Cuban Army post at Santiago de Cuba was attacked by revolutionaries led by FIDEL CASTRO. The Cuban Army Military Intelligence (SIM) claimed, according to [REDACTED] that PSP members were involved in this attack with the forces of CASTRO. As a result of this, two Communist leaders, Negro labor leader [REDACTED] and white leader [REDACTED] who was a member of the PSP executive board, were arrested. They were released on September 28, 1953, without charges having been preferred. b2/b7D b7C

By November 1, 1953, the anti-Communist attitude of the Cuban Government had developed to the point where the PSP was outlawed, the resolution of the cabinet being printed in the

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the party that to control the unions is to control the government. According to this source, their activities to infiltrate are, however, not limited to the labor field but extend to the governmental, armed services and other fields as well.

[REDACTED] b2/b7D
[REDACTED] b1

3. Present PSP Membership

[REDACTED] advised on February 26, 1959, that during a 3-day national assembly of the Juventud Socialista (Young Communists) held in Havana on February 21 - 24, 1959, it had been announced that from January 18 to February 22, 1959, 1036 new members had been recruited for the party itself and 1086 for the youth section, and that 482 former members had been reactivated. b2/b7D

4. Visit to Moscow [REDACTED] PSP [REDACTED]

b7C

On February 26, 1959, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had departed several days earlier for Moscow to attend a meeting of the World Peace Council. [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] the PSP in Cuba. These sources advised it was their understanding that [REDACTED] would tour several of the iron-curtain countries before returning to Cuba. b2/b7D
b7C

"Hoy" on March 6, 1959, carried an article with date-line of March 5, Moscow, which stated that [REDACTED] was in Moscow and had given a speech concerning [REDACTED] (famous Cuban patriot) in the auditorium of the Society of Cultural Interchange with Latin America. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised on March 31, and April 2, 1959, respectively, that [REDACTED] had not returned to Cuba but was definitely expected prior to May 1, 1959. b7C
b2/b7D

5. PSP Objectives in Cuba

The stated objectives of the PSP were set out in the February 8, 1959, issue of "Hoy." The program listed 58 points under eight headings which are synopsized below:

Under the heading of "National Independence and Foreign Policy," the PSP program includes full restitution of national sovereignty; elimination of all spirit of submission to foreign imperialists; national ownership of country's wealth; elimination of control and interference by official U. S. representatives

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in Cuba; return to Cuba of land now occupied by the U. S. Naval Base at Guantanamo; denunciation and annulment of all treaties and pacts which diminish or restrict sovereignty of Cuba; annulment of colonial concessions which are prejudicial to sovereignty; immediate nationalization of all public service companies and foreign owned banks; and national ownership of all land and reserves owned by foreign firms or individuals. Under foreign policy the PSP advocates national independence; world peace; prohibition of nuclear arms; end to armaments race; gradual disarmament; peaceful co-existence; nonaggression, non-interference; respect for other countries' territory; aid to countries fighting for national liberation; friendly and commercial relations with other countries; establishing relations with Communist countries; and re-negotiating relations with the U. S. with view to changing the unfavorable status quo.

Under the heading of "Agrarian Reform," the PSP recommends expropriation of vast landed estates and distribution of expropriated lands and state-owned lands among peasants who own little or no land. Title to land to be given to those receiving it. Sharecropping is to be abolished, unjust debts incurred by peasants with employers to be cancelled, taxes owed by peasants to the state to be cancelled, aid in purchasing equipment and stock for peasants and agricultural workers who are given land, cheap transportation for farm products, and a state-aid program to encourage cooperatives.

Under the heading of "Protection of and Independent Development of the National Economy," the PSP program advocates freedom of initiative based on defense of national economy and interests of the people, control of banking credit to put into motion all inactive capital, promotion of industry and agriculture, development of heavy industry, tariff and other types of protection, prohibition or restriction of imports which unnecessarily drain Cuban income and obstruct development of industry, development by government of derivatives of sugar industry, national exploitation of oil, revision of commercial relations with other countries to sell what Cuba produces and purchase what Cuba needs, measures for protection of small industries, protection of and development of fishing industry, the development of a national merchant marine, suppression of indirect taxes, and an economic plan using the foregoing as a basis.

Under the heading of "Improvement of the Conditions of the Workers and Public in General," the PSP program recommends development and extension of social legislation favorable to workers; establishment of fixed minimum salaries; increase in wages and pensions; "equal salary for equal work" without distinction

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as to sex or age or nationality; an 8-hour work day with 44-hour work week and 48-hour salary; prohibition against firing workers for social or political reasons or for unilateral reasons on the part of an employer; guaranteed right of collective bargaining; monthly subsidy for unemployed who cannot obtain work in sum large enough to take care of their housing, food and clothing; right to strike and boycott; participation by elected workers in regulatory organisms of industry; free medical treatment for certain workers; reduction in costs of necessities; construction of cheap and clean homes for workers and the public in general; and creation of a loan bank to facilitate credit at small rates for workers.

Under the heading of "Rights of the Citizens and of the Political Regime," the PSP program advocates re-establishment of the Constitution of 1940 with changes to be made only as provided therein; abolition of all laws and decrees which deny or restrict public liberty and the democratic rights set out in the Constitution; dissolution of anti-democratic organizations set up by BATISTA; clean-up of army; removal of military judicial power; guidance by the working class of democratic government; right to vote at age 18 and voting power for members of armed forces; and administrative morality rigidly enforced.

Under the heading of "Means to Assure Racial Equality," the PSP advocates a law against racial discrimination and practical action to eradicate such discrimination.

Under "Education," the PSP advocates a general reform law to eradicate illiteracy.

Under the heading "Other Means Beneficial to the People," the PSP recommends and advocates the protection and stimulus of sports and physical education, construction of stadiums, mobile sanitariums, extension in maternity aid, and the municipalization, urbanization and sanitation of sugar industry colonies.

6. PSP Officials

██████████ advised on January 28, 1959, that the following are the top PSP officials in Cuba: b2/b7D

President: ██████████ ██████████ b7C

National Executive Bureau:

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[REDACTED]

] b1

[REDACTED]

] b2
b1

[REDACTED] advised on March 18, 1959, that he had in the previous two weeks talked to a great number of friends in the July 26 Movement, as well as others, and that from the many opinions he had heard, it is his belief that [REDACTED] is definitely a Marxist but that he believes in the nationalistic type of Communism as is followed by Marshal Tito.

b2/b7D
b7C

ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA

[REDACTED]

] b2
b1
b2

In a public statement reported in Havana newspapers, during the week of January 4, 1959, GUEVARA stated, "I am not a Communist but neither am I anti-Communist."

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On February 6, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] a representative of the Russian newspaper, "Pravda," had arrived in Cuba [REDACTED] to this source.

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b2/b7D

b7C

[REDACTED] advised on March 18, 1959, that he had in the previous two weeks talked to a great number of friends throughout the July 26 Movement, as well as others, and that in putting all together the many opinions he had heard, it is his opinion that "CHE" GUEVARA is definitely a Marxist but that he believes in the nationalistic type of Communism as is followed by Marshal Tito.

b2/b7D

According to [REDACTED] GUEVARA is the commander of La Cabana Fortress in Havana and is extremely ill with tuberculosis which almost completely confines him to bed at his home in Tarara, which is just outside of Havana.

b2/b7D

CAMILO CIENFUEGOS Y GORRIARAN

[REDACTED] advised on October 23, 1956, that CAMILO CIENFUEGOS was arrested and fingerprinted as a member of the Communist Party in Cuba on January 21, 1956. The source stated that CIENFUEGOS at that time was listed as being the director of the Frente Popular, a Communist Party front organization in Havana, and that at the time he was arrested a large quantity of Communist propaganda and literature had been found in his home and confiscated.

b2/b7D

[REDACTED] advised on October 21, 1957, that he had known CIENFUEGOS and his family for many years and that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

b2/b7D

[REDACTED] had admitted to him that they were members of the PSP. This source advised at that time that [REDACTED] had recently (1957) been arrested by the Cuban police for alleged terroristic and communistic activities. The source stated he had no information concerning the political affiliations of CAMILO CIENFUEGOS.

b7C

CIENFUEGOS, as reported by the Havana newspaper, "Prensa Libre" on January 11, 1959, stated that the Communists of Cuba could organize as a legal political party and "we cannot consider Communists as an illegal faction where liberty exists and in this Cuban democracy there is liberty, but if the Communists violate the democratic principles or threaten the interests of the nation, then we will take adequate measures."

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On February 12, 1959, [redacted] advised that [redacted] is commenting on charges that he had been [redacted] while distributing Communist propaganda, [redacted] these charges were a [redacted] [redacted] belonged to nor been sympathetic with the Communist Party, and that he had been [redacted] [redacted] attempted to prevent Cuban Authorities from treating another revolutionary.

62/67D

PUBLIC STATEMENTS OF FIDEL CASTRO

62/67D

[redacted] has noted that anti-American sentiment has increased in Cuba since January 1, 1959, and believes that this is definitely traceable to remarks critical of the United States made by FIDEL CASTRO which are being echoed by his followers. The following are samples of CASTRO's many public remarks which furnish an insight into the man and his beliefs:

1. He has claimed that "monopolistic" U. S. press services have not reported on the Cuban revolution truthfully. He was particularly critical of the condemning in the United States press of the Cuban executions. CASTRO stated he would like to see a Latin American wire service established which would tell the truth to Latin American nations. (January 22, 1959)

2. He has condemned some American big businesses, especially the United Fruit Company, claiming that they have not treated the workers in a just manner. He made the allegation against the United Fruit Company of not having paid taxes to the rebels when they controlled Oriente Province. (January 22, 1959)

3. From his initial success he vehemently attacked the U. S. Military Missions in Cuba and derided them by stating that they trained a "defeated" (Batista's) army. (Missions later withdrawn at his insistence.) (January 22 and other dates)

4. He claimed that historically Cuba has been a victim of the United States influence for over 50 years. (February 19, 1959)

5. CASTRO maintained that Cuba would have relations with all countries which are friendly and which do not threaten Cuban people or sovereignty. (February 19, 1959)

6. He remarked that Cuban school textbooks should be revised to show the true picture of the influence which the United States had over Cuba. He made the claim that the United States had entered the Spanish American War when it had already been won by Cuba. (February 19, 1959)

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7. In a speech at Guantanamo, Cuba, CASTRO stated "We must be free economically;" and he charged that United States Ambassadors have been running the country. (February 2, 1959)

8. In answer to a press inquiry concerning his criticism of American foreign policy, CASTRO replied: "We criticize the United States for helping BATISTA and not because it did not help us. We did not want American intervention - we had plenty of that in the past 30 years." (February 28, 1959)

9. On a television program on March 16, 1959, CASTRO declared that all Cubans should belong to the middle class. He stated that there is a middle class now but that everybody should belong to it. (Havana Post March 17, 1959)

10. Speaking to an estimated 100,000 before the Presidential Palace on March 22, 1959, and in reply to a statement made [REDACTED] of Costa Rica, who was a guest and who had spoken before him, that in the threat of a third world war the interests of Cuba are closer to those of the United States than of Russia, CASTRO stated: "Why say that in the event of such a tragedy we would have to be with one side or the other?" In the same speech he stated "Why not tell the truth; why not say that the aggressions which preoccupy us will not come from abroad but they could come at the hands of mercenaries from the beaches of Florida or the Dominican Republic." (Havana Post March 24, 1959) b7C

11. CASTRO in public statements has said that all political parties, including the PSP, could exist in Cuba without any persecution.

b. Cabinet Ministers

No information is available indicating that any of the cabinet members are Communists or that they are controlled by the PSP.

c. Other Government Posts

[REDACTED] b2/b7D
b1

d. Communist Infiltration of the Army

[REDACTED] on March 23, 1959, advised that the PSP was concentrating on infiltrating the ranks of the Revolutionary Army and it appeared that the center of the infiltration was at La Cabana Fortress where ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is in command and where b2/b7D

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[REDACTED] is in charge of education of the soldiers. This source advised that he was informed by PSP members that [REDACTED] is a PSP member of long standing.

b7c

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b2

b1

b2/b1

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[REDACTED]

b2

b1

S

According to [REDACTED]

b2

b1

[REDACTED] Havana news-
papers on March 7, 1959, carried articles reflecting that JOSE
CASTANO QUEVADO, former chief investigator under the BATISTA
Government for the Buro para la Represion de las Actividades
Comunistas (BRAC - Bureau for the Repression of Communist
Activities) had been executed at La Cabana Fortress, Havana, for
"war crimes." A review of the testimony in this case, as it

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appeared in Havana newspapers, failed to reflect any definite proof that CASTANO had been guilty of killing anyone. Both [redacted] and [redacted] have advised that they were personally acquainted with CASTANO and his work and believe he was executed mainly because he had been associated with BRAC. b2/b7C

c. Communist Infiltration of Navy, Air Force and National Police

[redacted] has advised that no information has been developed indicating any Communist infiltration of the National Police. [redacted] and [redacted] have advised they have received no information which would indicate the PSP was attempting to infiltrate the Cuban Navy or Air Force. b2/b7D

2. Infiltration of Labor

On January 6, 1959, "El Mundo," and other Havana newspapers, carried a news release to the effect that [redacted], a leader in the July 26 Movement, had announced the formation of the Frente Obrero Nacional Unido (FONU - National United Labor Front) to control labor matters. This represented government policy since the July 26 Movement is headed by FIDEL CASTRO. Twenty-two individuals, representing five of the rebel groups, were appointed to the FONU. b7C

[redacted] The article also noted that other segments of labor were protesting what they considered the inequitable distribution of the membership and were specifically protesting the heavy concentration of Communists. The FONU was to have replaced the Confederacion de Trabajadores Cubanos (CTC - Confederation of Cuban Workers) of the BATISTA regime. b2

On January 22, 1959, "Prensa Libre," a Havana newspaper, carried an article regarding 59 actions taken by the Council of Ministers in a meeting on January 21, 1959. One of the actions was the removal of all officials holding office in the CTC on December 31, 1958, and the naming of a 9-man commission to take over the CTC [redacted] with six other members from the July 26 Movement and two from the Juventud Obrero Catolico (Young Catholic Workers), none of which is known to be a Communist. b7C b2

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[redacted] stated on January 28, 1959, that the PSP is endeavoring with all its force to take over control of the various unions since it is the belief of the party that to control the unions is to control the government. This source stated that the PSP was extremely angry at having been "organized out" of the top level strata of the labor picture but would concentrate on capturing labor at the union membership level. b2/b7D

[redacted] advised on March 24, 1959, that he had been informed by PSP members that [redacted] was a Communist in 1938 but was later expelled from the PSP for having become a member of the Authentic Party (Partido Autentico). This source stated that [redacted] does not appear to be either pro or anti-Communist at this time. b2/b7D b7C

At a rally of "more than 100,000" workers before the Presidential Palace on March 22, 1959, [redacted] of Costa Rica, who was a guest of the July 26 Movement, was speaking and stated "one of the things that worries me most is the current crisis in Berlin and the threat of a third world war." He stated that the interests of Cuba are closer to those of the United States than of Russia. At this point, [redacted] moved in and interrupted [redacted] while he was speaking and shouted that Cuba should not be alongside the United States because that country has treated Cuba badly. This incident was reported in Havana newspapers on March 23, 1959. b7C

[redacted] b2 b1

3. Infiltration of Industry

None of the sources referred to herein has reported any indications of infiltration of industry as such; most of the activity of the PSP has been on the labor side of the picture.

4. Infiltration of Education

On April 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that the following had been appointed by the Ministry of Education to revise the history textbooks being used in Cuban schools. Next to each name are comments of the source with respect to the individual's political ideologies: b2/b7D

[redacted] - Communist
[redacted] - Communist
[redacted] - Not a Communist or sympathizer
[redacted] - Communist sympathizer
[redacted] - Catholic and anti-Communist b7C/D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- [redacted] (or [redacted]) - Not a Communist or sympathizer b7C/D
- [redacted] - not known to source
- [redacted] - pro-Communist
- [redacted] - Not a Communist or sympathizer

According to this same source, [redacted] who is [redacted] the publication, "Revolucion," has been named [redacted] stated he has heard it rumored that [redacted] is a Communist. b2/b7 b7C

C. Publications and Propaganda

1. "Noticias de Hoy" also known as "Hoy"

On January 3, 1959, [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] b2/b7D

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

[redacted] and [redacted] advised on March 23, 1959, and March 19, 1959, respectively, that [redacted] a PSP member of long standing, is the [redacted] "Hoy," as was the case when the paper was closed by the BATISTA regime. [redacted] advised that as of March 24, 1959, approximately 18,000 copies of "Hoy" are being published daily but there is a goal of 30,000 copies which they desire to reach as soon as the building and shop remodeling is completed. It was noted that at the present time "Hoy" contains no advertising. b2/b7D b7C

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The newspaper, "Hoy," in its issue of March 12, 1959, carried a 2/4 page advertisement of the Cuban Ministry of Hacienda (Treasury). It is not known whether this was a paid advertisement, but if so, it would reflect government subsidy of this newspaper.

2. "Carta Semanal"

"Carta Semanal" (Weekly Letter) was the official publication of the PSP during the years that the PSP was underground but, according to [REDACTED], it is now being used as an organ for giving guidance and information to party leaders and is not intended for general public consumption. b2/b7D

3. "Mella"

"Mella" is the official magazine type publication of the Juventud Socialista (Young Communists), according to [REDACTED], and is designed to give guidance and the party line to the young communists group. b2/b7D

4. Special Pamphlets

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have on many occasions furnished copies of special pamphlets published by the PSP on various topics and subjects. These sources state that in Cuba the Communists will issue a pamphlet or "throw-away" at a moment's notice and on any particular point they want to emphasize at the moment. b2/b7D

5. "Revolucion"

"Revolucion" is the official organ of the July 26 Movement. On several occasions this newspaper and "Hoy" have carried identical material. Both of these papers carried material written [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which articles attacked the U. S. policy towards Puerto Rico. Both papers also carried attacks on [REDACTED] the University of Villanueva, claiming that he cooperated with the BATISTA police in informing on students at the University. In this respect, it appeared that the material used by both papers was identical. b7C

D. ATTITUDE OF CASTRO GOVERNMENT TOWARDS ANTI-COMMUNIST GROUPS

On January 28, 1959 [REDACTED] b2
[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] 5

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1

On March 25, 1959, [REDACTED] b2

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] stated that information received in 1955 reflected that [REDACTED] was a member of the Bureau del Cuento, a Communist front cultural organization. b2/b7D b7C

[REDACTED] advised on March 31, 1959, that the prominent Cuban anti-Communist, [REDACTED] was being held at La Cabana on charges of being a BATISTA supporter. His files concerning Communism were taken by government authorities. b2/b7D b7C

Another leading anti-Communist, according to this source, namely, [REDACTED] had his house searched by police agents who stated they had been sent by ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA. These individuals confiscated files on Communism in the possession of [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] advised on February 12, 1959, that CAMILO CIENFUEGOS intended to form an organization called Buro Revolucionario de Investigaciones Internacionales (Revolutionary Bureau of International Investigations). CIENFUEGOS stated this organization would have the dual purpose of combatting Communism and racketeering in Cuba. b2/b7D

On March 26, 1959, this source stated that CIENFUEGOS had not carried through with this project inasmuch as [REDACTED] whom [REDACTED] stated was a Communist sympathizer, had discouraged the formation of such an organization. b2/b7D b7C

E. CASTRO'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PUERTO RICO

The Havana newspaper "El Mundo" in reporting on a press conference held by CASTRO on January 22, 1959, stated that CASTRO had mentioned that he was an admirer of [REDACTED] and favored independence for Puerto Rico. [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which organization has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States within the purview of Executive Order 10450. b7C

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[redacted] on March 5, 1959, advised that [redacted] was then in Cuba. This source stated he had been informed that FIDEL CASTRO, while in Mexico preparing for his invasion of Cuba, was a frequent visitor [redacted] CASTRO reportedly wrote to [redacted] after his victory, invited her to Cuba, and she was in Cuba in response to hospitality offered by CASTRO. b2/b7D b7C

The Havana newspaper, "Revolucion," which is the organ of the July 26 Movement, in its issue of March 10, 1959, carried a statement made [redacted] She claimed that her husband had been tortured by prison authorities in the United States some years ago. She also alleged that although she had applied for a visa, she had not been permitted to go to Puerto Rico to visit her husband there, where he is being tortured and not being given proper medical treatment. This article also appeared in "Hoy." b7C

Articles written [redacted] one of the leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, have appeared in both the Communist publication, "Hoy," and in the organ of the July 26 Movement "Revolucion." These articles attack United States policy toward Puerto Rico. b7C

[redacted] advised on March 28, 1959, that [redacted] was residing at the Hotel Victoria in Havana, Cuba, and was often seen in the company [redacted] b2/b7D b7C

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III. CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY MATTERS

A. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

[redacted] advised that immediately after the triumph of the CASTRO forces rumors were widespread in Cuba that a group of the Cuban rebels would be trained to invade the Dominican Republic. CASTRO, himself, in several public statements decried that dictatorships existed in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Paraguay. Wire service dispatches concerning speeches given in Venezuela by CASTRO on his visit to that country from January 23 to January 27, 1959, reflected that CASTRO attacked the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Paraguay as dictatorships and encouraged exile groups of those countries to overthrow the present governments. CASTRO reportedly stated that these groups would receive the protection and support of the Cuban Government. b2/b7D

The Havana newspaper "El Crisol" of February 19, 1959, reflected that on the previous evening there had been held a meeting in Havana, Cuba, of the "Comite Pro Liberacion Dominicana" (Committee for Dominican Liberation), the [redacted] which group was [redacted] a leader in the Sugar Workers Union in Cuba. b7C

On February 17, 1959, [redacted] advised that CASTRO was being warned by various of his advisors that Cuban officials should have no hand in permitting Cuba's being used as a base of operation against the Dominican Republic. These sources were attempting to point out to CASTRO that if an invasion attempt was made against the Dominican Republic from Cuba, the United States might intervene. On March 11, 1959, [redacted] advised that FIDEL CASTRO was beginning to equivocate on statements to the effect that groups trained in Cuba would invade the Dominican Republic. It was this source's belief that CASTRO realized that the Dominican forces could very easily repulse any such invasion attempt. b2/b7D

On March 12, 1959, Havana newspapers carried an Associated Press dispatch with dateline "Ciudad Trujillo" which reflected that on the previous day General RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO, in referring to reported groups being trained in Cuba to invade the Dominican Republic, stated, "If the aggressors want to see brains and beards flying like butterflies, let them come near Dominican shores in a hostile attitude." FIDEL CASTRO in a speech in Santiago de Cuba, as reported in Havana newspaper "El Mundo" on March 12, 1959, stated that the people of the Dominican Republic should rise up and overthrow TRUJILLO. He claimed that the attitude of the leaders of the Dominican Republic was provocative and that Cuba had given no reason for such an attitude as was taken by these leaders.

[REDACTED]

b2/b7D

b7C

On March 9, 1959,

[REDACTED]

b2 b1

[REDACTED]

b2
b1

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised on March 19 and April 2, 1959, respectively that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b2/b7D

b7C

[REDACTED] advised on March 19, 1959, that the Dominican exiles with the Cuban coordination had decided to limit themselves to intensifying radio propaganda to undermine the opinion of the Dominican inhabitants against the present regime in that country.

b2/b7D

On April 2, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that an Adjutant to [REDACTED] by the name [REDACTED] had stated that on March 26, 1959, the Dominican group, with the approval of [REDACTED] office, had sent a yacht with its crew and a number of guns and ammunition on a trial run to the Dominican Republic to determine whether they could get through. [REDACTED] reportedly stated word had been received that the yacht arrived safely in the Dominican Republic.

b2/b7D

b7C

B. NICARAGUAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

~~SECRET~~

The Havana newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue of March 5, 1959, carried an article which reflected that [REDACTED] b2

The Havana newspaper "Informacion" in its issue of February 28, 1959, reflected that a "Comite Civico Cubano Pro Liberacion de Nicaragua" (Cuban Civic Committee for the Liberation of Nicaragua) had been formed. The [REDACTED] this committee was listed as [REDACTED] Named as [REDACTED] was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on March 10, 1959, advised [REDACTED] in a force training under [REDACTED] for the invasion of Nicaragua. According to this source, [REDACTED] has offices in the Capitol Building in Havana, Cuba, occupying Room 92. [REDACTED] further stated that the group [REDACTED] is training in a location not far from Havana and is using arms seized from supporters of the Batista regime. He further advised that the group expects to make the trip to Nicaragua by plane and indicated that it would depart soon. The fact that [REDACTED] occupies Room 92 in the Capitol Building in Havana was verified by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have also advised that [REDACTED] is engaged in preparing expeditionary forces for invasions of Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. b2/b7D b7C

[REDACTED] b2 b7

[REDACTED] b2 b1

~~SECRET~~

On February 27, 1959, [redacted] reported that information had been received by him from a source, who had not furnished information previously, to the effect that [redacted] had been meeting with ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA at La Cabana Fortress. This source reported that when he arrived in Cuba on or about February 21, 1959, he had found [redacted] most enthusiastic about the treatment he was receiving from Cuban Revolutionary authorities but that during the first week of March [redacted] attitude had changed. Reportedly, GUEVARA had advised him that CUBA could not provide arms to him and it might be better for [redacted] to use some other country as a "jumping off" place in his campaign to overthrow the Haitian regime. This source reported that [redacted] denied any link whatsoever among the Haitian, Dominican, and Nicaraguan revolutionary groups.

b2/b7D

b7C

The newspaper "Revolucion" in its issue of March 12, 1959, carried an article stating that [redacted] had stated that statements attributed to him to the effect that the present Haitian Government would fall within 30 days did not mean that he was preparing in Cuba an invasion against Haiti. [redacted] remarked that he would not insult Cuban hospitality by engaging in the formation of a revolutionary attempt against Haiti while he was a guest of Cuba. It is noted that "Revolucion" notes on its masthead that it is the official organ of the July 26th Movement, which movement is headed by FIDEL CASTRO.

b7C

[redacted]

b2

b1

On April 1, 1959, [redacted] reported that in an interview on March 30, 1959, [redacted] had stated he had secured the unity of the various Haitian revolutionary elements in exile and would soon succeed in toppling the Duvalier regime. This source reported that [redacted] departed from Cuba on April 1, 1959, for Venezuela for a press conference and to meet with various Haitians in that country.

b2/b7D

b7C

[redacted] another Haitian opposition leader, spoke over Havana radio station "Progreso" on February 21, 1959, and stated that the present Haitian Government had to be overthrown.

b7C

~~SECRET~~

IV. GROWTH OF REACTION TO THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~

Shortly after the assumption of control of the government by CASTRO, "Bohemia," the largest weekly news magazine in Cuba and one which is strongly pro-Castro, commenced conducting a weekly popularity poll of the people concerning the new government. Initially the poll indicated that well over 80% were in favor of the CASTRO government. However, as the weeks went by, this figure steadily dropped until it reached 67% at which point the poll was discontinued about March 10, 1959. CASTRO publicly indicated that regardless of what the polls might state, he would continue with his program since it was what "the majority of the people wanted." In this regard, [redacted] has noted that since the discontinuance of the poll, such matters as the "Negro problem," continued unemployment and the threat of Communism have made further inroads into CASTRO's popularity. b2/b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] have all advised concerning the continuing growth of dissatisfaction with the Revolutionary Government and consider the following factors to be operating against the stability of that government: b2/b7D

1. The almost complete turnover in government personnel placing thousands of former civil servants in the ranks of the unemployed. A large number of these are former members of the armed forces and the police force who constitute an extremely dangerous nucleus of discontent.

2. CASTRO's failure to recognize the important role played by other revolutionary organizations in the overthrow of the BATISTA government. Except for a few isolated political appointments, such organizations as the Directorio Revolucionario (DR), Organizacion Autentica and Second National Front of Escambray have been allowed no voice in the operations of the new government. [redacted] has advised that the Second National Front, in particular, has large arms caches hidden in various areas in Cuba and that some of its leaders are beginning to conspire against the government. b2/b7D

In connection with the DR, [redacted] advised on March 10, 1959, and [redacted] advised on March 8, 1959, that an agreement had been reached by the July 26 leaders and the DR leaders whereby DR sympathizers would be given more posts in the present Cuban government. According to [redacted] the DR had been promised that 850 of their members or sympathizers would be placed in government jobs. In this connection, of the four top leaders of the DR, three already have reportedly received high government posts. [redacted] has been named [redacted] HAVANA; [redacted] has been named [redacted] Spain; and [redacted] has reportedly received a position in connection with the Agrarian Reform program in Oriente Province. [redacted] has advised it is rumored that [redacted] may receive a post in the Cuban Embassy in Brazil. b2/b7D b7C

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

[REDACTED] b2 b1

3. [REDACTED] has informed that there is growing discontent among the "barbudos" (bearded ones) who comprised the bulk of CASTRO's own forces during the struggle against the BATISTA regime. According to this source, a large number of these individuals have received no reward for their efforts in the form of either pay or employment and they are furious when they observe how many government positions are being filled by persons who took very little active part in the real fighting. b2/b7D

4. The confiscation of material possessions of officials who served during the BATISTA regime. There has been strong reaction to this measure in some quarters because the confiscatory law not only deprives a person of the property which he might have acquired while serving BATISTA but also deprives him of all possessions he might have acquired during his lifetime even by inheritance. Many people are concerned over the tenuous nature of the charges of affiliation with the BATISTA regime.

5. The continuance of executions of so-called "war criminals" causes increasing alarm to many of the Cuban people. In one of his early speeches CASTRO indicated that no more than 400 would be executed. The official figure is now over 475 and there are still hundreds of cases awaiting trial. [REDACTED] stated that many others have been executed but not included in the official government count. b2/b7D

[REDACTED] b2 b

[REDACTED] has advised that he is personally aware of instances in which persons have been executed for crimes in spite of eye witness testimony that these persons were not even present. [REDACTED] stated on April 6, 1959, that estimates from reliable sources are that the number of persons executed is close to 2,000. b2/b7D

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] advised that he has visited La Cabana Fortress on numerous occasions. It is to be noted that it is here where executions take place for those given the death penalty in Havana Province. According to this source, living conditions for the prisoners there are deplorable. He further advised that the most shocking thing that he noticed was the attitude of complete despair of most of the persons incarcerated. b2/b7D

Dr. FIDEL CASTRO, a lawyer, has shown that he will accept no interference with the operation of the "war trials." When 44 members of the Cuban Air Force were acquitted by a military tribunal for "war crimes," CASTRO immediately publicly denounced the decision. He claimed that the defense attorneys were counter-revolutionary, that the court had not acted correctly, and demanded that a new trial be held. Such trial was held and most of the Air Force men were found guilty. [redacted] advised that the [redacted] b2/b7D

CASTRO advised that [redacted] b7C

he, CASTRO, had been arrested by BATISTA forces in 1953. According to [redacted]

[redacted] CASTRO promised that none of the aviators would receive the death penalty.

6. As previously indicated unemployment and gradual economic strangulation pose a very real threat to the present government. [redacted] has stated there is very little money at present in the possession of the average Cuban and that there is a growing feeling that the "drying up" of the economy is the fault of the new government. b2/b7D

[redacted] advised on April 6, 1959, that an additional factor which may have a serious effect on the Cuban economy is the steady drop in price of sugar on the world market. Source noted that the present government is relying heavily on a lucrative sugar crop to meet future obligations and restore the economy. Source advised that the price of sugar could be expected to drop further since he had received information the Russians had "dumped" two million tons of sugar into the market. b2/b7D

7. The emergence of the Communist Party as a vital force on the Cuban political scene has caused consternation among various segments of the Cuban public. [redacted] and [redacted] have noted that in public speeches CASTRO has declared that the Communist Party should have the same rights as any other political party, that Cuba should not be adverse to doing business with Russia and the Chinese Peoples' Republic, and that Cuba should be neutral in the East-West cold war. b2/b7D

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~~SECRET~~

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According to these sources, Communism was outlawed under the Batista government and its resurgence can only be attributed to the fact that it is tolerated and aided by CASTRO and the revolutionary authorities.

[redacted] advised that the Roman Catholic Church is particularly disturbed concerning the increase in Communist influence in all phases of Cuban life. According to this source, the Catholic Church is presently undertaking meetings to formulate plans to combat this menace. b2/b7D

[redacted] b2

9. [redacted] has advised that police circles are most frightened that an attempt will be made to kill FIDEL CASTRO. [redacted] advised that he had been informed [redacted] b2/b7D

[redacted] It is the belief of both [redacted] and [redacted] that with the elimination of FIDEL CASTRO, the domination of the July 26 Movement in the government would collapse. Both point out that although FIDEL CASTRO has publicly appointed [redacted] [redacted] has very little appeal to the Cuban people who consider him without color as a personality. b7C

~~SECRET~~


~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

DATE: 4-15-59

FROM  Legal Attaché, Madrid

SUBJECT: ~~CUBAN EXILE ACTIVITIES~~
FPM - CUBA & SPAIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

H.L.T. Co. HATTENS-CUBA

Two extra copies of this letter are attached for forwarding by the Bureau together with copies of the attached memorandum to the Havana Office for information. The Madrid Office will continue to follow this matter through available sources and the Bureau will be advised.

4 - Bureau (2 - Havana) (Enc. 7)
1 - Madrid
CDA:HD
(5)

397776
CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/BCE/DK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, 6
1075-99

EX-

~~MGT~~

109-12-210-505X

12 APR 17 1959

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REQ. REC'D ...
DATE ...
HOW ...
BY 1950

SEP 23 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

1959
NAT. ARCH. SEC.

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DATE BY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
April 15, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Re: CUBAN EXILE ACTIVITIES

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

1045-52
CLASSIFIED BY 60262ALS/BAK/BA
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 16

AGENCY 100, 109-12-210-5, State,
REQ. REC'D 1/10/60 - 1/10/60, OSI
DATE FOR 2/12/59
100-109-12-210-5
BY [signature]

[REDACTED]

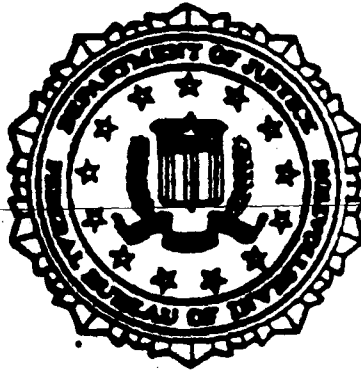
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

109-12-210-5

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

CUBA

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

14

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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2

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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

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☐ (k)(7)

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F B I

Date: 4/9/59

Transmit the following in _____

AIRTEL

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRMAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (109-

CUBAN AIR FORCE
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS -
CUBA*Political Matter - Cuba*Re Miami teletype 4/8/59, to Bureau entitled
"Cuban Political Activities - IS - Cuba".7 copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled
"ANTI-CASTRO MOVEMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN CUBA"
are transmitted to the Bureau.[redacted] is [redacted] who furnished this information
to SA [redacted] For the information of the
Bureau, [redacted] telephonically advised SA [redacted] on 3/25/59,
that [redacted][redacted] Informant
expected to return that same day.

- ④ - Bureau (AM) (RM) (Encls. 7)
- 1 - New York (RM) (Info) (Encl. 1)
- 1 - Washington Field (RM) (Info) (Encls. 1)
- 9 - Miami

(1 - 2-165)

(1 - [redacted])

(1 - 100-13077, CP of Cuba)

(1 - 105-1747, Cuban Political Activities)

(1 - 105-1742, Anti-Castro Movement)

(1 - [redacted])

(1 - 109-45, Caribbean Political Activities.)

GEB:amk

(14) 53 MAY 19 1959

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DATE 10/19/99 BY 60267 NLS/BC/EPK

NOT RECORDED

87 MAY 12 1959

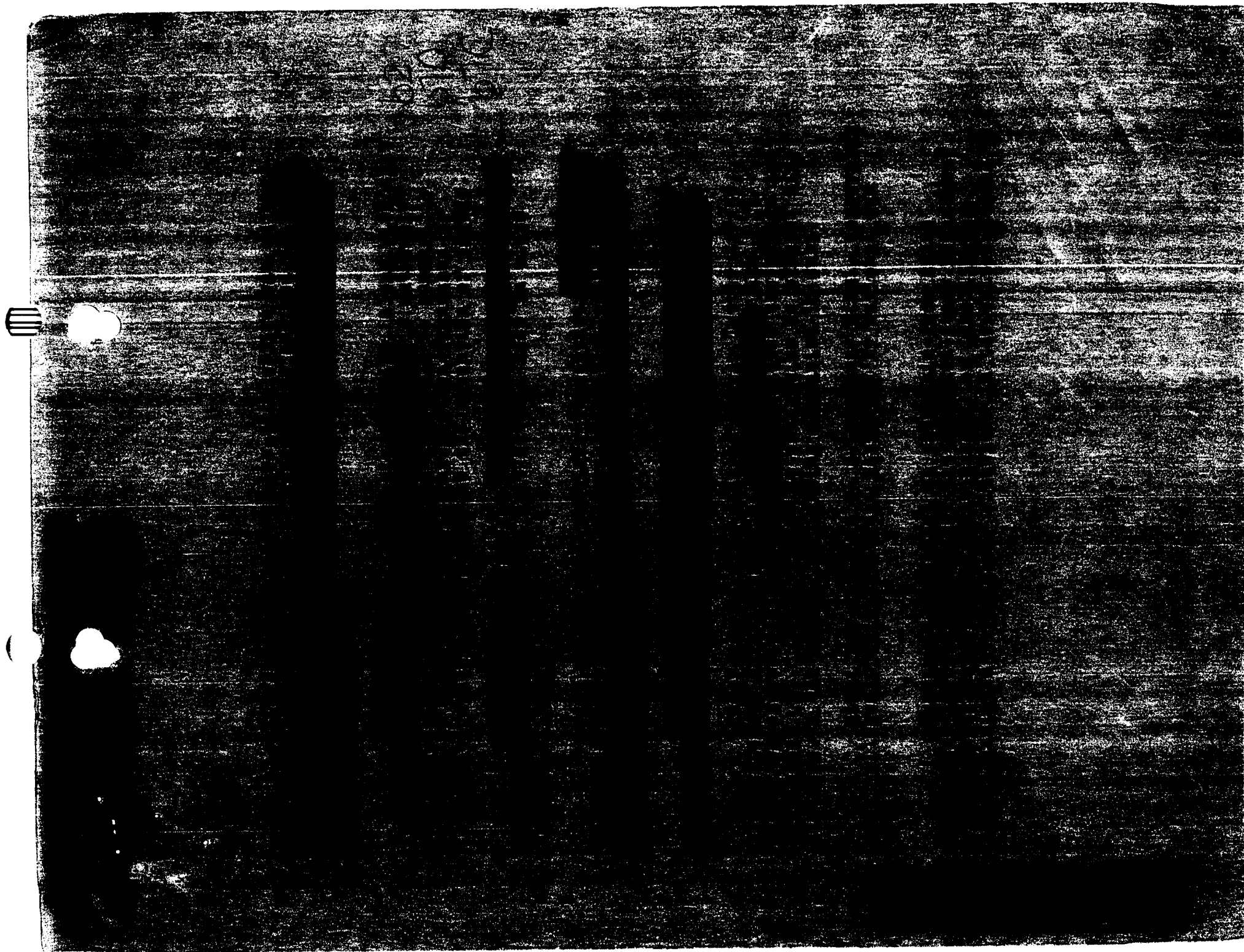
ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 109-599-1



100-100000



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

April 9, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ANTI-CASTRO MOVEMENT
AND
POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-99 BY 60262 NLS/PCP

On April 7, 1959, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, [redacted]

[redacted] reported that [redacted] has been persuaded [redacted] to initiate a movement within the Cuban Air Force to take over the present Cuban Government. [redacted]

[redacted] according to [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] who supported Fidel Castro in the July 26 Revolutionary Movement prior to the collapse of the Batista Government, did so under the belief that Fidel Castro would establish a Democratic and anti-Communist government in Cuba after Batista was overthrown.

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[redacted] said that [redacted] the Communist trend and the anti-American attitude which has been pursued by the Castro Government.

[redacted] Fidel Castro and his brother, Raul Castro, Chief of the Department of Defense, and by Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who is in command of La Cabana Fortress, with distrust and disfavor because they know [redacted] to be anti-Communist.

[redacted] said that [redacted] believes that these three individuals are waiting for an opportunity to falsely accuse him of being a traitor to the Castro Movement so that they can [redacted] execute him as a traitor.

[redacted] said that [redacted] is fully aware of his precarious position in the Castro Government. [redacted]

AGENCY

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DATE FORW

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BY

ENCLOSURE

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~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] an anti-Castro movement for the purpose of displacing the Castro Government with a Democratic and pro-United States Government.

[REDACTED] stated that plans have already been discussed to build up support [REDACTED] before the Cuban people.

At Baracoa, Cuba, the Cuban Airforce has a training school which will be conducted by former military men who fought against Machado and Batista. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Raul Castro sent two men to the Cuban Air Force for the purpose of making arrangements for training, distribution of propaganda, and political education along Communist lines for Cuban Air Force personnel. [REDACTED] fears that Raul Castro is attempting to penetrate the Cuban Air Force with Communists and to take over personal command of the Cuban Air Force himself. At the present time, the Cuban Air Force, [REDACTED] comes under the Department of Defense headed by Raul Castro.

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|| [REDACTED] said that the Cuban Air Force also has (FNU) [REDACTED] and (FNU) [REDACTED] and two other men, working as investigators at Miami International Airport. These men have an office at Air International, Miami International Airport. This office is operated in an open and unsealed manner on a liaison basis.

[REDACTED] said that an American, (FNU) [REDACTED] is working as an intelligence officer for the Cuban Air Force in Havana. However; this man is now suspected by Raul Castro of working against the interest of the Cuban Government and is under the observance of Raul's men.

[REDACTED] stated that Raul Castro and "Che" Guevara are "Communists all the way" and that Raul Castro's wife and entire family are Communists. [REDACTED] said that Fidel Castro is "completely crazy, has his head in the clouds, and is being used by his brother Raul and by "Che" Guevara to promote the Communist movement in Cuba. [REDACTED] said there is no doubt but that Fidel Castro is very

~~SECRET~~

anti-United States, and that, if he continues in power, Cuba will become a Communist state "lock stock and barrel".

[redacted] said that [redacted] consider that the principal pillars of the Communist Party in Cuba are, Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, "Che" Guevara, Blas Roca, Juan Marinello, and Luis Aguero, the three latter being well-known Communist Party leaders in Cuba.

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[redacted] pointed out that, even though Castro may not be an actual Communist, that he is following the Communist party line in every respect in the administration of the Government in Cuba.

[redacted] advised that the Communist party has almost completely taken over the principal labor unions in Cuba. He stated [redacted]

[redacted] of the textile union, [redacted] of the transportation union, [redacted] of the mechanics union, [redacted] of the electricians union, and [redacted] of the transportation union, are out of office and unemployed in Cuba. These men were reportedly active as exiles in the Miami area prior to January 1, 1959.

[redacted] said that the present leaders of these various unions are practically unknown to Cuban labor and are believed to be hard core Communist Party members.

[redacted] said that Fidel Castro is rapidly losing support of all of the Cuban people with the exception of the poor people, pro-Communist elements of the labor unions and the Communists. He said that Fidel Castro now tells his subordinates in the Cuban Government that Cuba does not now need an election and for them to forget about it.

[redacted] stated that many unreported executions have occurred in Cuba. These occur in instances where relatives or friends do not come to the aid of persons arrested after they have been held in jail a considerable period of time and are practically forgotten. Otherwise, a summary trial is held prior to the execution.

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██████████ said that he has received information from official contacts in Cuba that Raul Castro killed about 100 people in Santiago Province and that this incident was never officially reported or disclosed by the newspapers.

██████████ said that "Che" Guevara is still in Cuba contrary to some rumors. ██████████

██████████ said that Camilo Cienfuegos is turning against Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, and "Che" Guevara, all of whom no longer trust Cienfuegos. ██████████ pointed out that Castro became jealous of Cienfuegos because Cienfuegos received loud applause when he appeared on the platform at public meetings with Fidel Castro.

b2
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██████████ advised that Alonzo Hidalgo Barrios, the new Consul General at the Cuban consulate in Miami, is a Fidel Castro man and that Fidel and Raul Castro want to place Hidalgo in charge of the Cuban Air Force Office in Miami so that Hidalgo can maintain some surveillance and control over this office.

██████████ said that there is no organized opposition to Fidel Castro at the present time and that political parties are inactive and afraid to criticize or appear against Castro. He said that, although there is no official censorship of the press, that newspaper publishers and reporters are afraid to make any statements which they fear might bring recriminations upon them.

[REDACTED] said that there is practically no crime in Cuba at the present time because 20 year sentences are meted out for very minor offenses, and Castro has threatened any public official with execution if he is caught stealing so much as one dollar.

According to [REDACTED] the Cuban attorney, [REDACTED] who successfully defended more than 40 Cuban aviators in Santiago de Cuba at their first trial is still in jail. [REDACTED] was arrested after Fidel Castro denounced the court and prosecutor for not convicting these pilots who were members of the Cuban Air Force under Batista.

[REDACTED] also reported that the Cuban Air Force investigators in Miami have established that the National Gun Traders, Miami, have 2,000 rifles which are being sold to Rolando Masferrer, who is considered one of the principal Batista War Criminals by the present Government. [REDACTED] stated that he received this information second hand and did not know its accuracy.

Above mentioned persons are identified as follows:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552**Section 552a**☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109 - HQ - 12 - 210 Non recorded memorandum dated 4/9/59 page 7

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[REDACTED]

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PROPERTY OF THE FBI

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI and
neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside
the agency to which loaned.

11

b7c

5-5-59

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (109-584)

Political matters

ANTI DASH FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES, IS DASH CUBA.

ON MAY FIVE LAST ADVISED SUGAR
 INSTITUTE, HAVANA, STATED MAY FOUR LAST BATISTA ELEMENTS HAVE
 ASSEMBLED ARMS IN WEST PALM BEACH AREA, POSSIBLY INCLUDING TWO
 P DASH FIVE ONE PLANES TO BE USED IN COUNTERREVOLUTION AGAINST
 CASTRO ON UNKNOWN DATE. STATED POSSIBILITY MENTIONED
 P DASH FIVE ONE MIGHT BE USED IN ATTEMPT TO SHOOT DOWN FIDEL
 CASTRO DASH S PLANE UPON ITS RETURN TO CUBA. IMMEDIATELY FURNISH
 THIS INFORMATION TO CUSTOMS, INS, BORDER PATROL AND FEDERAL
 AVIATION AGENCY LOCALLY. CONDUCT IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION IN
 EFFORT VERIFY INFORMATION. SUTEL.

b7c

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/14/99 BY 60267NLS/BC/BJK

109-12-210-
 NOT RECORDED
 MAY 7 1959

1 - Bufile (109-12-210) (FPM - Cuba)

NOTE ON YELLOW

Teletype being sent since we do not know when counterrevolutionary
 attack may be made or when P-51 plane may possibly attack Castro's
 plane.

TELETYPE

MAY 5 - 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

52 MAY 11 1959

8:09 p.m. per [signature]

Mr. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Holloman
 Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 109-584-68

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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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3

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SAC, Cincinnati

May 8, 1959

Director, FBI (109-12-210) - 509

ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO REVEAL
RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reurlet 4/29/59.

Unless some reason exists to the contrary,
you should interview [redacted] Supv.
During interview obtain all pertinent data concerning
Cuban situation. Determine identity of Cuban
expatriate and consider setting out lead to have him
interviewed for all pertinent data.

VHN:bud

(4)

NOTE: CIC in Columbus advised that [redacted] telephonically
contacted that agency and stated that his wife had conversed
with a Cuban expatriate. During the conversation the Cuban
expatriate advised [redacted] wife that his country was planning
extraordinary steps in nationalization of businesses and
severance of relations with the U. S. [redacted] furnished
CIC with his telephone number and indicated to CIC that
he was a former CIC agent although CIC locally could not
verify this.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/19/99 BY 60262MS/PC/BR

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 10
MAY - 8 1959
COMM-FBI

62 MAY 19 1959
67 MAY 18 1959

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/29/59

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (109-0)

SUBJECT: POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO
SEVER RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - Cuba

ENCLOSURE
X

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above reflecting a complaint received by SA [REDACTED] at Columbus, Ohio, on 4/28/59. b7C

The indices of the Cincinnati Office contain no reference to [REDACTED]

This is furnished to the Bureau for possible dissemination to appropriate agencies and no further investigation or inquiry is contemplated by the Cincinnati Division UACB.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
(5 Encls.)
1 - Cincinnati

RJR:CM
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-14-99 BY 60262MS/BCE/DK

EXP. PROC.

at Cincin.
5/8/59
VH: [signature]

REC-33

109-12-210-509

20 MAY 1959

EX-13

8 20 PM '59

NAT. INT. SEC.

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
April 29, 1959

ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN
TO SEVER RELATIONS
WITH THE UNITED STATES

On April 28, 1959, [REDACTED] Operations Officer, Region IV, 109th Counter Intelligence Corps Group (CIC), Columbus, Ohio, advised that a [REDACTED] unknown address, Junction City, Ohio, telephoned the CIC Office on April 28, 1959, from Junction City. [REDACTED] described himself as a former CIC Agent. [REDACTED] reported to CIC that his wife had conversed with a "Cuban Expatriate", name not disclosed, who was visiting a state institution near Junction City. During the conversation with the "Cuban Expatriate", he informed [REDACTED] that his country was planning extraordinary steps in nationalization of businesses and severance of relations with the United States. OHIO

[REDACTED] advised the CIC Office that his telephone number is Junction City, [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] stated it is not possible to determine whether [REDACTED] is, in fact, a former CIC Agent since this would have to be verified through CIC Headquarters. b7C

[REDACTED] furnished no further details concerning this matter.

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI,
AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS
ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE
AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-99 BY 6026 MLC/CE PR

100- [REDACTED] RAB
5-255
[REDACTED]
V

109-12-210-509
ENCLOSURE



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/11/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

REC-76

EX-136

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau and Miami is a transcript of a CBS television program entitled, "Is Cuba Going Red?". This program was broadcast on CBS on 5/3/59 and reported and narrated by STUART NOVINS, CBS news correspondent.

For the information of the Bureau and Miami, this program has received much favorable publicity in New York daily newspapers.

2-Bureau (Enc.1) RM
1-Miami (Enc.1) RM
1-New York (109-112)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-14-99 BY 60267MS/CE/BJK

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY *Legat. Havana (cc Enclosure)*
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. *5-13-59*
HOW FORW. *K.S.*
BY *F.H. [signature]*

FJO:EG
(4)

REC-39

7 MAY 13 1959

SEC.

b7C

510

"IS CUBA GOING RED?"
as broadcast over the
CBS TELEVISION NETWORK
Sunday, May 3, 1959
6:00 - 6:30 PM, EDT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-99 BY 60267MS/BCE/PX

Reported and narrated by Stuart Novins, CBS NEWS Correspondent

59
36
33

PRODUCED BY CBS NEWS
From Studio 56, New York

Encl.

109-12-210-510

III

IS CUBA GOING RED?

ANNOUNCER:

The CBS Television Network presents.....

IS CUBA GOING RED?

N.Y. CBS News correspondent Stuart~~X~~Novins has just returned from Cuba, where he spent two months in an exhaustive study of the revolutionary government as it has emerged under Fidel Castro. He traveled throughout the island, talking to hundreds of people of all backgrounds and examined a mass of documentary evidence. For an examination of the question, "Is Cuba Going Red?" here now is Mr. Novins....

NOVINS:

Good afternoon. The inescapable fact is brutally simple. The island of Cuba -- 90 miles off our shores, site of the American naval base that guards our southern defenses, anchor for our defense of the Panama Canal, and key to the political future of Latin America - this Cuban island is today a totalitarian dictatorship and is rapidly becoming a Communist beachhead in the Caribbean.

Despite the protestations of Democracy by Fidel Castro, despite the promise of the rebellion that ousted the corrupt police state of Batista, Cuba is today a one-man government, held together by promises and fear....and control of the island's economic, political and social institutions is rapidly being taken away from that one man -- Fidel Castro -- whether he knows it or not -- by what is emerging, in the opinion of Western diplomatic sources, as the best organized Communist apparatus in the Caribbean.

It is no longer possible for Cubans to express publicly any opposition to the government without incurring swift and arbitrary reprisals.

And criticism of the Fidel Castro government is now denounced as "counter-revolutionary" and government practice makes "counter-revolution" punishable by property confiscation, imprisonment and/or death. Nowhere has the term "counter-revolution" been legally defined. That is why much of this report will be told in my voice rather than the voices of Cubans themselves.

Cuba's rebellion, which ended with the flight of Batista on January 1st, created a perfect laboratory and target for Communist penetration. Here's how it works.

In the classic strategy of Communist infiltration, there are two main tactics: to impoverish and make impotent the rich and middle class; and deliberately to create mass unemployment, hunger and discontent among the poor. In the ensuing chaos, the Communist hard-core, already infiltrated into key control points of the government and the economy, can then take over.

Now what are the check-points to watch for in any totalitarian state?

You look at the general economy, for its effect on the lives of the people, and particularly of the Middle Class.

You look for the development of political opposition parties and the government's attitude toward them.

A vital key is the press and news media.

You watch for what happens to the cultural and mass entertainment media....to the education system.

No totalitarian government can operate without total reliance on its Army. So you look for the political complexions of the Army's leaders, for signs of purges within Army ranks, for political indoctrination of troops.

You examine the country's court and judicial system.

You check the labor unions. Are they free?

The final and basic test, of course, of any government is -- can the people change their government or its policies by peaceful ballot?

Well now let's apply those check-points to what is happening in Cuba today. ~~X~~ Novins Cuba

This is David Salvador. He is Secretary-General -- top man -- of the Cuban Confederation of Labor...referred to as the CTC. David ~~X~~ Salvador is 38 years old. As head of the only and all-inclusive central labor organization, he is one of the most powerful men in Cuba today. He was appointed to his post by Fidel Castro.

We talked with Salvador in his CTC office in Havana two weeks ago.

Mr. Salvador, does your Confederation of Labor control the electrical industry?

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH. (MR. SALVADOR NODS "YES" to ALL THESE QUESTIONS)

NOVINS: The telephone industry?

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.

NOVINS: Transportation?

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.

NOVINS: The sugar industry?

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.

NOVINS: And tobacco?

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.

NOVINS: What about the bank workers?

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.

NOVINS: You have all of the industries?
SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.
NOVINS: The drug laboratories?
SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.
NOVINS: ... Everything?
SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.
NOVINS: The clinics? The laboratories? The factories?
Everything?
SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.
NOVINS: The airlines?
SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.
NOVINS: You control the airlines?
SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.
NOVINS: Do you control radio and television?
SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.
NOVINS: All the television

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.
NOVINS: The printing presses?
SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.
NOVINS: You also control them?

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH.

NOVINS: Mr. Salvador, it has been published that you were once a Communist -- a member of the Communist Party. Is this true?

TRANSLATOR: IN SPANISH TO MR. SALVADOR.

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH TO TRANSLATOR.

TRANSLATOR: Many years ago when I was very young I was a member of the Communistic Party. But it's been a very long time since I have been a member.

NOVINS: Is it true that you once ran for office here in Cuba on the Communist ticket?

TRANSLATOR: IN SPANISH TO MR. SALVADOR.

SALVADOR: IN SPANISH TO TRANSLATOR.

TRANSLATOR: Yes, when I was a member of the Party when I was young.

NOVINS: Mr. Salvador, are you a Communist now?

TRANSLATOR: IN SPANISH TO MR. SALVADOR.

SALVADOR: No, no, no.

NOVINS: Information made available to this reporter, shows that David Salvador, despite the assertion you just heard that he is not now a Communist, during the last two years, was part of the underground Communist movement as well as of the rebel movement.... that he operated under the code name of "Mario"....that he maintained contact with the Party, chiefly through three known card-carrying Communists -- or their couriers -- Lazaro X Pena, a veteran Party Labor Movement leader, Blas X Roca, another Communist Labor Movement activist, both of whom were outside of Cuba - and Carlos Rafael X Rodriguez, key strategist and political action expert of the Cuban equivalent of the

Politburo, he remained inside the country.

On March 22nd, Salvador was seated on the platform before the Presidential Palace in Havana, when Jose Figueres, ex-president of Costa Rica, spoke before thousands of workers at a labor rally. Figueres pointed to the dangers of communism in Latin America, and urged Cuba to take a pro-Western position in the Cold War. Salvador jumped from his seat, grabbed the microphone from Figueres, and shouted, "We cannot side with the Americans who oppress us." Shortly thereafter Castro called for Cuban neutrality in the Cold War.

Thirteen days later, the Costa Rican Communist leader, Manuel Mora, arrived in Havana, and that night Fidel Castro told his nation over TV, that Figueres "is a bad friend of Cuba.... a bad revolutionary."

Salvador's Confederation of Labor spreads into every aspect of Cuban life. It is one jaw of the vise that grips the whole economy. The other jaw of the vise is the government itself.

On March 10th, the government issued a decree that arbitrarily cut all apartment and house rentals: 50% on \$100 apartments, 40% on apartments up to \$200.

But here's what happened. Traditionally, middle-class savings have gone into apartments like these. Now, the apartment house owners, their income cut in half, still face mortgage and loan payments that have not been reduced proportionately. The Communist-dominated unions have simultaneously raised the cost of painters, electricians, carpenters, maintenance workers. All new construction in Cuba, for practical purposes, has stopped. 120-thousand construction workers have no work to do. Those contractors with people already on the payrolls are forbidden by law to fire or lay off any workers. Companies have to pay the workers out of reserves, just as the apartment owner has to pay his debts out of savings. With the grinding to a halt of the construction industry, the steel industry, cement production and subsidiary manufacture has been cut back an estimated 60%.

On April 8th, the government issued another decree that says, in effect, all privately owned but vacant land must now be sold to anyone who wants to build on it. And the government fixed the price of \$4 a meter, regardless of the original cost to the owner. The practical expropriation implicit in these two decrees alone, have not only virtually wiped out savings of the middle-class owners, they have brought more unemployment to the laborers. They have created so much uncertainty that banks are refusing to make loans. Cuban investment capital is virtually frozen.

Now as investment shrinks, production drops off, and yet in almost every industry in Cuba, there has been a simultaneous demand from David Salvador's Confederation of Labor to add more people to the payrolls at higher wages.

These demands are enforced by slow down strikes on the part of the workers, and by sabotage. They are supported by the government.

When a company has almost exhausted its resources, the government -- to keep the payrolls going - arbitrarily takes over its management. This process is known as "interventing." More than 475 large businesses have been "intervented" by the government on economic or political grounds. More are on the way. No one knows -- or has said publicly -- what happens to these companies when all the cash is gone.

Now there is no doubt that Cuba's poor have been exploited in the past. No doubt that genuine reforms are needed. But the unemployment figure of 40% of the work force that Castro inherited on January first, has now expanded to almost 50% of jobless or below subsistence level as a direct result of the government-union squeeze. That army of unemployed will get bigger in the next four months. Sugar grinding ends this month, and that will put about 200-thousand more out of jobs.

Fidel Castro has ordered a "Buy Cuban Products" campaign, and enforced it with powerful publicity and increased tariffs. The announced purpose: to increase Cuban production and stop the flow of dollars out of the country. But here is what is happening in one sample industry.

There are about 400 Cuban and foreign drug companies in the country. The government has indicated imminent tariff increases in imported raw drugs which are packaged in Cuba. Simultaneously the government has cut imported drug prices 20%, although Cuban drug prices have been frozen for years and packaging costs have jumped 60%. The result? Of the four-hundred drug companies, only about 40 will survive. Spokesmen for the industry told us that when the present stockpile of antibiotics and vitamins is exhausted, there will be none for Cuba's sick. A black market in antibiotics has already begun. The industry, which involves about 50-million dollars volume a year, faces economic disaster; the thousands of Cubans it employs face joblessness.

Now the rapid disintegration of Cuba's economy from the most flourishing economy in the Caribbean area fits the classic pattern that makes easy a Communist take over, if the other control points check out, too. Let's look at those.

The bilateral squeeze -- government on the one side, Communist-led unions on the other -- that has clamped down on business, has also clamped down on business' advertising budgets. With revenue cut, most news media -- newspapers, radio, television -- are operating very close to economic failure. The government has just decreed a 30% wage increase for editorial employees. Many papers will have to close down. One Havana television station and a chain of radio stations have already been taken over by the government on political grounds.

This network is now called "Rebel Radio" -- and it is run by Violetta Casals, a Communist. *C. J. Br.*

Another television station has been "persuaded" to keep a Communist on its staff of news commentators.

The newspaper "Revolucion," is the voice of Castro's 26th of July Movement. Its editor is Carlos Franqui, a former staffer of the Communist Party newspaper "Hoy." Both papers, *Cuba.* "Revolucion" and "Hoy," frequently publish the same stories under the same headlines...they frequently run parallel editorial lines. "Hoy" increasingly gives credit to the Communists for having started the anti-Batista revolution.

Fidel Castro, in a series of speeches which reached a high point during the week preceding his friendship visit to the United States, publicly accused the Associated Press, the United Press International, "Time" magazine and other U.S. news organizations, with being paid by what he calls the "international oligarchies," to print lies about his government. During the same week, "Izvestia," the official Soviet newspaper, said, "The monopolistic press of the United States has accelerated an unharnessed campaign against Cuba."

Now immediately following the Castro attacks on the American press services, the United Press office in Havana received three telephoned threats that its headquarters would be bombed. The families of some of its employees have been threatened with harm. The union has moved in with new demands.

Castro has made similar attacks on Cuban papers. Within the past two months, three papers, "Avance," "Prensa Libre" and "Zigzag," which raised tentative questions about government policies, were publicly castigated by Castro, who urged his listeners to boycott them. There has been no marked editorial probing of government policy by those papers since then.

^{b1} A leading anti-Communist writes for the newspaper, "El Mundo," one of the largest. His name is Juan Luis Martin. Martin, who wrote about the increased danger of Communist infiltration in Latin America, was secretly arrested by the Castro police and imprisoned without charges in La Cabana Fortress, the Army prison, that was five weeks ago. For two days there was no public knowledge of his arrest. His paper, "El Mundo," printed nothing about it. A "Times Of Havana" reporter learned about it. He called "El Mundo," who confirmed the arrest but declined to say why it had remained silent.

For more than two weeks, Martin was kept incommunicado. No charges were filed.

color
Friends of Martin, commissioned a man, Doctor Oscar ~~Molina~~, a lawyer and newspaperman, to act as Martin's counsel. Molina was told that as a lawyer, he could not see Martin until 24 hours before his trial, for which no date had been set. He was told that as a newsman, his application for a pass to the prison cells had been denied.

When it became apparent that the lid might be blown off the story on the eve of Fidel Castro's trip to the United States, "Revolucion", the paper run by Carlos Franqui, printed a story which quoted the "La Cabana Purging Commission." It was the first time this term had been used. The Purging Commission, said "Revolucion," had explained Martin's arrest on the grounds that Martin had allegedly been employed as a professor of military history at the Army Staff School under Batista, and that he had been employed as a translator for BRAC, the Bureau for the Repression of Communists.

The Purging Commission explanation did not explain that Martin had held the same jobs under the pre-Batista administrations of Carlos Prio and Grau San Martin. It did not explain why the newsman's arrest had been secret, why he had been held incommunicado, why he had been forbidden to see his lawyer, his friends or his family, or why no official charges had been filed against him. (As of April 16th, he was still incommunicado.)

More on the press.

In Camaguey, a large city in the middle of the island, a revolutionary newspaper called "Adelante" was established shortly after January 1st. It contracted with an existing paper, the fifty-year old "El Camagueyano," to use its presses and offices. In early April, it owed "El Camagueyano" \$3,000. The Revolutionary officials closed down "El Camagueyano."

Its publisher, Walfredo Rodriguez says, "It would be stupid on our part to say the Revolution has done this. But I do say that these things are done in the name of the Revolution and by those who represent the Revolution in Camaguey." *Cuba*

The newsprint on which all Cuban papers are printed is imported. The government import license can be cancelled or the import quotas cut down. The only exceptions are "Hoy," the Communist Party newspaper, and "Revolucion," edited by Carlos Franqui. Those papers use print made from bagasse, a sugar-cane by-product.

To summarize the condition of the Press -- the papers are financially unstable, morally intimidated. With "Hoy," "Revolucion" and Fidel Castro beating down opposition or criticism, while there is no official censorship, there is, for practical purposes of opposition, no free press in Cuba today. Radio and television are in much the same position, different stations to differing degrees. The broadcast bellwethers are "Rebel Radio," led by Communist Violetta Casals and "Union Radio," led by David Salvador.

It is not only news and current opinion that is being stifled, history is also being rewritten.

Fidel Castro has appointed a new committee to do the job. It is called, "The Commission on Revision of Cuban History Books." It was conceived when Castro in a public appearance stated that American participation in the Spanish-American War was for imperialist motives. He said Cuban textbooks should be revised to show this and to correct other "misconceptions." The Committee is dominated by: Elias Entrango, a former member of the Communist-front Congress for Peace and a close associate of Juan Marinello, leader of the Communist Party of Cuba. Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring of the commission is the strongly anti-American Historian of the City of Havana. *Cuba*

Cuba
Havana (a government post). Western authoritative sources list him as "probably a Communist -- certainly a fellow-traveller." Another member, Angel Del Cerro, is a self-advertised Catholic layman who, without authorization from the Church, engages in public debates with Communists and -- according to Western diplomatic observers -- always comes off second best. He is also Director of Cultural Affairs for Havana and thus determines who uses what hall and when.

Cuba
The Director of the National Commission of Culture is Vicentina Antunia. She controls foreign visiting lecture tours, concerts, ballets, and the National Theater. Informed and completely authoritative sources show that she has a long history of identification with Communist activities. And so has Francisco Alonso, top man of the National Fine Arts Commission.

Cuba
Let's look at the Army.

Raul Castro, brother of Fidel, named by Fidel as his successor as head of the Revolutionary movement, denies that he is a Communist. The record shows that in 1953 Raul went to Vienna for a Communist-front Congress and then disappeared in Bucharest, behind the Iron Curtain, for several weeks. On March 30th, this year, he addressed a worker's meeting in Cuba, defending David Salvador's anti-American outburst against Jose Figueres and supporting neutrality for Cuba in the Cold War. Members of the 26th July Movement told this reporter that in 1957, Raul Castro threatened to kill his brother Fidel over disagreements about rebel activity. Raul organized and carried out the kidnapping of Americans during the revolution.

Cuba
Raul Castro controls all the armed forces and the police. His wife, Vilma Espin, has Communist associations. Raul Castro has appointed a Communist, Lt. Gonzalez Mantichi, as commander of the central Cuban Army arsenal, San Ambrozio.

Cuba

(17)

Cuba¹³

~~X~~Mantichi's brother, Enrique, also a Communist, is active in the Confederation of Labor and particularly in unions that deal with television stations.

The Army commander in Santiago is Commandante Manuel ~~X~~Pineiro. The Army Commander in Las Villas is Demetrio ~~X~~Monseny. Informed and completely reliable sources classify them as "Communists or Communist supporters."

The Army's Commander of La Cabana Fortress, the military and political prison, where many of the more than 500 executions have taken place, is Ernesto "~~X~~Che" Guevara, a professional revolutionary from Argentina, who actively supported Jacobo Arbenz, the Communist leader in Guatemala. Guevara's second-in-command at La Cabana until a month ago, was Commandante Benjamin ~~X~~Camino, an open anti-Communist. When Guevara became ill and had to leave his post temporarily, Camino, as deputy, assumed command in Guevara's absence. Within days, he was arrested and charged with "conspiracy" -- no specifications given. He has not been heard from publicly since.

The man who was defense attorney in the Sosa Blanco Sports Palace trial, Captain Aristides ~~X~~D'Acosta was also defense attorney for the Cuban Air Force pilots who were found innocent of war crimes by a military court and then personally ordered to be retried and found guilty by Fidel Castro. As an Army captain, he was ordered back from the Santiago trial to Havana. He was met at the airport by a group of armed guards. He said to reporters present, "I do not think I am under arrest." But he has since resigned from the Army and has not been seen publicly since.

The man who was presiding judge at the first trial of the pilots -- the trial at which they had been acquitted -- was Major Felix Pena. On April 14th, his body was found in his car. A pistol bullet had been fired into his chest. The Army Press Chief Captain Manolo Iglesias, called it "suicide;" said a note had been found near Pena, which read, "This is motivated by personal reasons and thus must not be mixed with politics in any way."

The Army holds indoctrination courses. The man in charge of the Army Information Program, including political education, is Lieutenant Alfredo Guevara, a Communist. In many Army posts, the only or most widely-circulated newspaper is the Communist Party paper, "Hoy."

In local police stations (they, too, are under Raul Castro's control) classes in arithmetic, reading, etc. are given to the police. This reporter has seen police orders which direct that promising policemen be selected by the teachers for political indoctrination at the Army's Camp Columbia, now called "Libertad." This reporter has also seen orders directing that no member of the police force shall make any public statement about political indoctrination.

What happens to people who are arrested?

There is no Habeas Corpus in Cuba. That fundamental right in any free society was suspended at Fidel Castro's direction on February 2nd. Arrests can be secret - and frequently are. It is impossible to get from any government source even the number of people who are now under arrest in the country. Prisoners are not charged with specific accusations until about 24 hours before their trials, often weeks or months after their arrest. Prisoners can be -- and often are -- held incommunicado. They simply disappear. People have been imprisoned for alleged crimes that do not appear in any written laws, or are punished by sentences that are not provided for by law. There is no Bill of Rights. In Havana, the government has opened a "denunciation center." Here, individuals may come and denounce to police, anyone whom they wish to charge with "counter-revolution." The accused is arrested. He is investigated, sometimes for long periods of time. If he is found guilty of this legally undefined crime, he is sentenced. If he is found innocent, he is allowed to leave. But his business colleagues, his friends are reluctant to associate with him, because his case can be reopened at any time.

Let's look at the schools.

At a speech in March, before 386 teachers at the Ministry of Education, the Under-Secretary of Education, Luis Lebrado, said the government has plans to eliminate in all schools, public or private, the teaching of English. When asked by a teacher what benefit **this** would bring to Cuba, he answered, "We are not here to make Cuba an American colony."

In private schools, the Confederation of Labor has raised the costs of workers, while "Revolucion" says the government threatens to force cuts in tuition. In at least two of the largest private schools in Havana, Baldor School and the Lafayette School, acts of sabotage have been committed.

In the public school system, at least 3,300 employees, including 500 teachers and 27 professors, were fired in February and March alone. Many of them had taught for more than twenty years. 2500 were fired in one single day, March 31st.

Now the law says that none of the remaining teachers, or any that may be hired from now on, may be fired for any reason. The way is clear for the hiring of Communists or sympathizers. The Minister of Education is 27-year old Armando Hart, described by those close to him as "at least a left-wing radical." His wife, Haydee Santamaria, a close adviser and aide to Fidel Castro in the mountains is evaluated as "a fellow-traveller and long-time associate of known Communists."

Now let's look at the Cuban ballot.....the chance for free election.

In early January, Fidel Castro said, "We will hold elections in 18 months or two years." We asked him why he didn't do it at once. His reply was that there was no political opposition. He said he wanted time for political opposition parties to develop.

Has political opposition been given a chance to develop? The answer is unequivocally "No." The fact is that political opposition is now legalistically synonymous with "counter-revolution," punishable by property confiscation, imprisonment, death.

(7)

There is no press to support political opposition. Legal opposition simply cannot form in the present climate of increasing repression.

On April 9th in Havana and April 12th in Camaguey, Fidel Castro said, "Cuba will hold elections only when everyone has a job; when every farmer owns his own land; when illiteracy is wiped out; when," he said, "Cuba has regained its sovereignty." And he added, "Only the reactionaries want us to hold elections before the revolution is finished."

The most conservative estimate possible is that under ideal conditions, this represents at least a twenty-year program.

But here in the United States, where elections are thought to be important, Fidel Castro said last week that he thought Cuba would have elections in four years.

The flexibility of Castro's predictions enforces those who believe that Fidel Castro, hungry for approval and adulation, will persuasively tell any given audience what he thinks it wants to hear.

What about Castro himself -- what is his part in the Communist plan for infiltration?

There is no evidence to support the charge that Fidel Castro is a member of the Communist Party. It is most probable that he is not. He has been a revolutionary throughout most of his relatively mature years. His economic, social and political program is generally believed to be sincerely motivated but completely whimsical and unplanned. He has an uncanny and great talent for

persuasive language, but the record shows that his speeches are frequently self-contradictory. He has kindled hopes for Cuba's poor that can never be extinguished and probably never realized. But they are the golden promises that can be held out by the Communists when it becomes obvious that Castro cannot deliver. He has cleaned graft out of the government. He can take no criticism and little advice. He is naive economically, inexperienced administratively, stubborn as well as naive politically. He has provided and supported a climate for Communist expansion. He has provided and supported an open expression of anti-Americanism that is spreading fast.

Most knowledgeable Cubans will agree that if the Confederation of Labor called a general strike tomorrow and Fidel Castro came out against it on anti-Communist grounds, he still has enough support to kill the strike. But these same men will tell you that 8 months from now, in the same dilemma, Castro might not have the power to kill it. Many Cubans believe that Castro may already be too deeply enmeshed in Communist support to pull out. All are agreed that if anything happens to Castro physically, Cuba would be plunged into the worst blood bath of its history. Some, the newly-organizing underground, say violence is now the only way left to throw the Communists out..and that means a blood bath.

The situation is not all black: there is a solution. If Castro were to make possible, now, truly free elections, guaranteed by constitutional safeguards, the ballot would replace his Communist-exploited personal dictatorship with a constitutional democracy. It would force the Communists into an open count instead

of a conspiracy. It would strengthen the anti-Communists who feel now they have no course to take but violence. And Fidel Castro himself would emerge as a greater Cuban hero than ever.

But without constitutional elections, so far as the United States is concerned, it really doesn't matter whether Castro is a Communist or a willing dupe of Communists. The result in Cuba is the same.

As one Western observer put it "If it looks like a tiger, and growls like a tiger, and has claws and teeth and muscles like a tiger's; if it produces cubs that act like tiger cubs, it would be the prudent decision of a reasonable man not to open its cage and invite it home to lunch."

This is Stuart Novins. Good night.

~~ANNOUNCER:~~

This program was produced and the supervision and control of CBS NEWS....This program was pre-recorded.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 27, 1959

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: SITUATION IN CUBA
BY COMPETENT OBSERVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

10/19/94 BY 60261 NLS/BL/BN

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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The following information was forwarded to me having been prepared by a man who is now a resident of Cuba and who has been connected with the petroleum industry for a number of years in an executive capacity representing American interests.

The press in the States, particularly Time Magazine, has been giving a rather accurate portrayal of things in this country since the overthrow of the Batista regime, although I feel that entirely too much emphasis has been placed on the military executions of the many Batista assassins and wrongdoers, who richly deserve the punishment meted out to them, and not sufficient attention focused on the truly important characteristics being displayed by the present day political trend of this country: the hostility towards private capital, private schools, and anything else that is private and not state owned or controled; the whipping up of anti-American sentiment instigated by Castro himself; and the ascendancy of the Communists in labor unions and the cultural fields. Altogether it makes a pretty alarming picture.

These wild, revolutionary laws, such as the Rental Law that arbitrarily slashed rents 50% to 30%; the open lots law which forces sale of land at a maximum price of \$4 a square meter to anyone wanting to build a home, regardless of real value or location; and other similar ones, have produced an immediate contraction of capital that has paralyzed the economy of the country. Overnight the country's second industry (construction) has ceased to exist, throwing 120,000 men out of work. Not one share has been traded in the Havana stock exchange during the last two months. The Cuban peso, which has always been on a par with the dollar is being discounted 10-12% on the black market. The popular lottery, which they have made more attractive by giving to the losing tickets full

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109-12-210

Memorandum for the Director

value as investment bonds and on which the government based most of its hopes for ready cash, has been selling only up to 65% of its issues. Castro's anti-American campaign has predictably affected the tourist trade. All the hotels are in deep trouble, without the labor unions permitting that a single employee be laid off. Farmers, expecting government handouts, like the miners in Bolivia, will not work. Food prices steadily push upward. Newspapers, while not officially censored, are afraid to speak out. One or two such polite attempts produced infuriated reactions from the Great One, who screams the Communist charge of counter-revolutionary and reactionary at anyone who dares to suggest that his government can do any wrong. And of course, the labor unions, under Commie direction, are making hay.

The sense of shock spreads deeper every day as people realize that this is not the usual type of transitional government, but is instead a doctrinarian group fanatically bent in making the nation over into its own image. In just two months time they have lost all of the upper and middle class, and among the lower classes, at least 50% of the laborers have turned against them. But these reverses serve only to intensify their zeal. The latest news is that elections, which had been promised in a year or two, are now indefinitely postponed until after Big Brother has completely secured to us all the blessings of his own personal revolution. About the only hope some people hold to is that the realities of a fast declining economy will force the government into a change of policy, but I know perfectly well that when this set of jerks have completely bankrupted the country, good old Uncle Sam will come rushing in with his wallet wide open to put one more enemy of democracy on the American dole. Then they wonder why we are losing the war to Communism. So, it looks like we are really in it, and for a nice long spell.

Specifically the situation does not as yet concern us. At last Friday's luncheon of the Petroleum Club the new Minister of Agriculture made a brief statement to the effect that the government had not as yet had time to study the petroleum law, and that when it

Memorandum for the Director

does it would consult with the oil companies. Of course it is a foregone conclusion that whatever the government decides on, it is going to be a device for getting more out of the companies. Trying to anticipate what that may amount to in the event of a new law is at this moment an impossibility. But considering that in order to squeeze the companies they do not have to have new legislation but only to enforce the less reasonable portions of the existing one, we can prepare ourselves by determining in our minds what we will do when and if the first obvious act on their part occurs, which would be issuing Exploration Concession title for those claims which have been officially surveyed. This would call for the immediate payment of the corresponding yearly surface tax, which in our case would apply to the following claims (The remainder of the letter refers to business.)

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V.

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552**Section 552a**☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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*Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: Cuban Situation*

We are furnishing INS data on continuing basis that we develop on activities of Cuban aliens in U.S. which might warrant INS deportation action but, of course, deportation is hindered regarding pro-Batista elements by traditional rights of asylum granted those fleeing political persecution. With regard to pro-Castro elements in U.S., where INS can make a deportation case against them, it would, of course, serve to eliminate our problem if they were deported.

ACTION:

For your information.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 4, 1959

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES

On May 1, 1959, a source of unknown reliability
furnished the following information:

The source advised that [redacted] had been approached by [redacted] a Dominican Army officer who was visiting the United States as a tourist. [redacted] asked whether [redacted] could secure a quantity of tanks, rifles and automatic weapons for the Dominican Government. Specifically, [redacted] indicated he was interested in securing \$2,499,500 worth of arms to include 10,000 M-1 rifles, 210 .30 caliber Browning rifles, 30 armored cars known as Staghounds, 20,000 37 millimeter projectiles for use by armored cars and 5,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition. [redacted] advised that on April 27, 1959, [redacted] recontacted him, indicating he had been back to the Dominican Republic, and stated that Generalissimo Trujillo wanted to discuss the proposed arms transaction with [redacted]. [redacted] made arrangements for [redacted] to visit Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. [redacted] arrived in the Dominican Republic on April 29, 1959, and was told that Trujillo would be unavailable that day but would see him on the following morning.

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[redacted] former Cuban President Fulgencio Batista who is residing in the Dominican Republic. Batista stated that he had made a mistake in going to the Dominican Republic following the downfall of his government. He advised [redacted] of his efforts to obtain a visa to enter some other country and in this connection commented that he had employed the services of an attorney from New York named [redacted] (phonetic) to endeavor to obtain a visa for Batista to enter some European country. Batista noted that [redacted] efforts had been

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Anti-Fidel Castro Activities

unsuccessful. Batista also expressed an interest in securing a visa to go to Mexico or one of the British West Indies. Batista voiced some irritation at the fact that the United States Government had not seen fit to allow him to enter the United States despite Batista's long record of friendship towards the United States.

Batista reportedly advised [REDACTED] that a group of the lowest type of Cubans characterized as "murderers, vermin and riffraff" and allegedly dominated by criminal elements was planning an invasion of Cuba originating in the Dominican Republic. Reportedly, this group is being backed "1000% by Trujillo" and the group is headed by former Cuban Senator Rolando Masferrer and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Masferrer is a former Cuban Senator who fled to the United States following Batista's downfall and who is now in Miami under Immigration and Naturalization Service parole and reporting daily to Immigration and Naturalization Service. [REDACTED] may be identical with [REDACTED])

From his discussion with Batista, [REDACTED] reportedly learned that the above-mentioned group has available 300 to 500 paid mercenaries and that the planned invasion of Cuba would occur in approximately 60 days. Batista stated that, if this invasion took place, Cuba would be subjected to a tragic blood bath and, if the invaders succeeded, Cuba would be ruled by a government far worse even than Castro's administration with its communist influences. Batista indicated that he would be willing to discuss some plan to rescue Cuba from its present chaos and prevent the planned invasion from the Dominican Republic with his own followers, representatives of former Cuban President Carlos Prío Socarras and even with Castro's representatives although he emphasized that he was strongly opposed to a continuation of the Castro regime. However, Batista complained that in his present circumstances he is unable to make contact with influential Cubans and even his own followers who fear to visit the Dominican Republic.

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Anti-Fidel Castro Activities

According to [REDACTED] Batista stated he would like for [REDACTED] to advise proper United States authorities of what was going on in the Dominican Republic without involving Batista, himself. Batista reportedly expressed fear for his life in the event it became known that he was arranging to notify United States officials of the proposed invasion from the Dominican Republic. Reportedly, Batista stated that the group planning this invasion wants to use Batista's name to spearhead the movement and he expressed doubt that he could leave the Dominican Republic now even if he was able to secure a visa.

The source advised that [REDACTED] had a brief interview with Generalissimo Trujillo at which time Trujillo told him to proceed with efforts to secure the arms and ammunition in the amounts listed by [REDACTED]

With respect to former Batista adherents, the source stated there are three principal groups: one in Palm Beach, Florida, another in Miami, Florida, and a third in the Dominican Republic. The source furnished the following information concerning these factions. He stated the Palm Beach group is composed chiefly of professional soldiers and businessmen and characterized them as the "wealthy ones." This group is reportedly [REDACTED] including [REDACTED]

The source stated there was considerable friction between the Palm Beach and Miami groups since the former is well fixed financially and has been stingy in offering financial assistance to the Miami group. The source pointed out that [REDACTED]

at Palm Beach and [REDACTED] a letter [REDACTED] to Batista in which he assured Batista of his loyalty. In this regard, the source reported that there had been a falling out between Batista and [REDACTED] due to [REDACTED] during the final days of Batista's regime and also due to [REDACTED] having recently sent some letters to a Dominican magazine named "Carib" in which

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Anti-Fidel Castro Activities

he expressed criticism of the Batista administration. [redacted] reportedly stated that the Palm Beach group did not want to have anything to do with counterrevolutionary plans unless such plans had the approval of the United States Government. [redacted] also reportedly stated that the Palm Beach group merely wanted peace and quiet and did not want to do business with Miami or Dominican group with regard to any revolutionary activities.

Concerning the Miami group, the source stated it was considerably larger than the Palm Beach faction and [redacted]

The source also advised that [redacted]

[redacted] reportedly stated that the Miami group was at odds with the Palm Beach group but had no ties with the Dominican faction. [redacted] also expressed criticism of Batista for his failure to provide financial assistance to the Miami exiles. The source advised that he has no information indicating that the Miami group is "as yet" supporting the proposed invasion of Cuba by the Dominican faction. However, he expressed concern that some agreement might be worked out by these two groups unless the proposed invasion was thwarted promptly. The source advised that the Dominican group was headed by Masferrer [redacted]

With respect to the Nicaraguan position in this situation, the source stated that Nicaragua does not want any part of the proposed invasion of Cuba and would not furnish support for this attempt. The source commented that the Nicaraguan officials do not want this to become known, thereby offending Trujillo and possibly causing a rupture between Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic. He stated that Nicaragua will maintain a pose of "friendship from a distance" toward the proposed invasion.

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Anti-Fidel Castro Activities

In addition, the source stated that the United States gangster element which he referred to as the "syndicate" that had formerly operated in Cuba under Batista has now moved to Haiti. The source also alleged that United States gangsters are supporting the proposed invasion of Cuba from the Dominican Republic although he had no specifics to offer on this point.

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1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Liaison

b7C

109-584

Date: May 1, 1959

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/17/97 BY 1042/10/17/97

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference is made to my communication dated April 15, 1959, which transmitted information concerning a new anti-Fidel Castro movement reportedly composed of anticommunist political leaders which was in the early stages of development.

A source who is in a position to furnish reliable information furnished the following data on April 29, 1959:

A total of approximately six million dollars has been contributed by Cuban business leaders and exiles to finance the new anti-Fidel Castro movement. Former Cuban President Fulgencio Batista has contributed two million dollars and 30 or 40 other wealthy Cubans, including [REDACTED] a mining executive; Amadeo Lopez Castro, former Minister of Agriculture and sugar magnate;

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have contributed large sums. The source described the promoters, leaders and financial backers as influential Cubans who are anticommunist and pro-United States.

b7C

1 - Havana

1 - Mexico

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - 100-344127

(Rolando Masferrer)

~~SECRET~~

1 - AAG, ISD by O-6 same date

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

1 - 97-3712 (Tribuna)

VHN:jlc:slm:olb

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Within the past few days twenty-five thousand dollars was delivered to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has reportedly agreed to establish a new revolutionary anti-Castro front in the Escambray area. [REDACTED] reportedly is motivated by anti-Castro sympathies; a desire for reprisals against Castro [REDACTED] of the second front from recognition in the Castro Government; and because [REDACTED] has been offered an important position in the new Government if this venture is successful. b7C

[REDACTED] reportedly will establish the new revolutionary front in the Escambray area within two weeks with a force numbering between 500 and 1,000 at the outset. This group served under [REDACTED] against Batista. It is expected that this force will be quickly augmented by several thousand other seasoned Cuban veterans who served under [REDACTED] who was very popular in the Escambray area and throughout Santa Clara Province. b7C

[REDACTED] Former Cuban senator and newspaperman Rolando Masferrer, presently in exile in Miami, Florida, reportedly is concerned only with the anti-Castro propaganda phase of this movement.

According to the source, no guns or military equipment would be shipped from the United States as plenty of guns are already available in hidden caches in Cuba belonging to the Escambray Second Front and to Carlos Prío Socarras, a former President of Cuba. The Dominican Republic reportedly is supplying other arms and equipment. More than 3,000 professional Cuban anti-Castro fighting men are reportedly in the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua preparing for expeditions to Cuba. Expeditions from the Dominican Republic

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Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

and Nicaragua will be launched by boats and men will be parachuted into Cuba from the Dominican Republic where 40 or 50 former Cuban pilots are now waiting. More than 20,000 former army and police men reportedly also are waiting for the signal to join the fight against Castro. According to the source, the stage is now set and the movement is waiting word from [REDACTED] in the Escambray area to start action. This action, according to the source, will definitely be initiated during the month of May and it is expected that Castro will be finished within 30 days. b7C

If the movement is successful a provisional junta will serve consisting of [REDACTED]

Authentic Party of Carlos Prío Socarras; [REDACTED] the Orthodox Party; and a representative of the Authentic Party of Grau San Martín. Free elections will be held within six months with both Authentic Parties and the Orthodox Party participating. [REDACTED] former Cuban labor leader exiled in Mexico, is cooperating along with other anticommunist Cuban labor elements. Anti-Castro groups of Cubans in Merida and Mexico City, Mexico; Haiti; Dominican Republic; Nicaragua; and Miami, Florida, are cooperating. b7C

For your additional information Rolando Masferrer was interviewed on April 29, 1959. Masferrer furnished the following information:

Masferrer denied being involved in any arms purchases or shipments and stated sufficient arms were available in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. He claimed not to be involved in any violations of United States laws. He declined to answer if he had sent any men to the Dominican Republic explaining that his friends might be involved. He stated that he is not in contact with any of his "tigers" (Masferrer's private army) in Cuba but is certain that some of them are armed in the mountains of Cuba. He stated that he has no doubt that the unification of forces opposed to Castro in Cuba will occur and that it is possible that he will join such forces if such

- 3 -

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Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

forces look good to him. Masferrer stated that [REDACTED] would be acceptable to head the unification movement. Masferrer stated that all activities against Castro are taking place outside the United States except propaganda and general discussions. He stated [REDACTED] has been approached by people in the unification program and [REDACTED] Triple A revolutionary group, is also cooperating. Masferrer reported that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are extremely dissatisfied with present conditions in Cuba and are considered approachable by the anti-Castro movement. Masferrer stated he was not engaged in the publication of "Tribuna," an anti-Castro weekly published in Miami by Daniel Vasquez; however, Masferrer admitted assisting Vasquez. On April 28, 1959, an associate of Masferrer advised that 6,000 copies of "Tribuna" were dropped on Saturday night, April 25, 1959, by a plane in Cuba and about 3,000 copies were dropped the preceding Wednesday, April 22, 1959. This source indicated that on April 22, 1959, a Cuban P-51 plane unsuccessfully gave pursuit. b7C

On April 30, 1959, a source who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised that within six weeks an expedition will leave the Dominican Republic [REDACTED] for the purpose of overthrowing Fidel Castro. Six or seven thousand Cubans will be involved in a land, sea and air operation. The participants will be former professionals of the Cuban Army and Navy who have been undergoing training in the Dominican Republic. Their training has been similar to that given United States Marines. Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo is supplying everything necessary except men as he feels Castro will attack the Dominican Republic if Castro is not first attacked. According to the source, anticommunist and anti-Castro Cubans are contributing financially with Fulgencio Batista, [REDACTED] making large contributions. Thirty thousand men, formerly military and police personnel, are waiting to join in Cuba. Support is being received from a clandestine organization in Cuba known as the Anti-Communist Latin-American Movement. The objective has the b7C

COPY

- 4 -
~~SECRET~~

COPY

~~SECRET~~

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

sanction but not the physical support of other Latin-American countries. If Castro is defeated, a revolutionary junta will rule pending free elections within six months.

[REDACTED] b7C

We are endeavoring to obtain additional information in this matter. You will be advised of any additional pertinent information received.

- 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans
- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Chief, Security Division
- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force
- 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service
- 1 - Bureau of Customs

NOTE: The source who is not identified above is [REDACTED] Second source is [REDACTED] He furnished data on 4/30/59. Letter is classified "~~Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure could jeopardize international relations.

b7C
b7D

COPY

- 5 -
~~SECRET~~

Date: April 29, 1959

To: Director, FBI (109-430)

From: Legat, Mexico (109-70)

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
FPM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-99 BY 60267NLS/BSE/BK

Rerep SA [REDACTED] dated 3/4/59 at Mexico,

D. F.

Since the submission of rerep, no pertinent activities concerning captioned matter have been reported through sources and confidential informants of this office.

On 4/13/59 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] has noted no significant movement of Cuban nationals through the State of Yucatan. [REDACTED] recalled that prior to and immediately following the rise of the CASTRO government to power in Cuba the State of Yucatan had been the scene of concentrated activity on the part of the Cuban rebels. [REDACTED] stated that he believed that if the Cubans once again decide to utilize Mexico as a base of operations such a move would be immediately noticed in Yucatan in view of the close geographical proximity and its previous history as having been utilized by the Cubans as a base of operations. [REDACTED] stated that in the event such activity is noted in the future he will immediately advise this office.

On Page 11 of rerep it was noted that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had traveled to Cuba on 2/9/59 and were expected to return in early March, 1959. On 4/13/59 [REDACTED] (protect identity, who has furnished reliable information in the past) advised SA [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] had returned to Mexico City on 4/9/59. Upon her return she told the informant that [REDACTED] was still in Cuba and was not expected to come back until the end of April, 1959. The informant subsequently advised SA [REDACTED] on 4/27/59 that [REDACTED] was still in Cuba and had not returned to his residence in Mexico.

4 - Bureau
1 - Mexico City
GFM:AWR
(5)

EX 109

REC-20

109-12-210

MAY 11 1959

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NAT. INT. SEC.

100 NY, SON JUAN, HAVANA by 0-7
MAY 5-14-59

MC 109-70

It is believed that upon [REDACTED] return to Mexico this office will be in a position to develop information regarding his activities in Cuba vis-a-vis the present Cuban government. This data and other pertinent matters will then be submitted in report form to the Bureau.

b7C

Extra copies of this communication are being furnished to the Bureau for transmittal to the Havana and New York Offices for information.

This matter is being maintained in a pending status in view of the foregoing.

P.

Legal Attache, Havana (109-12)

2-Ori

1-yell

1-Section tickler

May 13, 1959

1-
1-

Director, FBI (109-12-20)

b7c

**CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
FOREIGN POLITICAL**

Political Matters Cuba

Reurlet 4-9-59 captioned as above.

A review of a translation of the "Course in Political Economy" forwarded as an enclosure to relet indicates that it follows closely the Marxist economic interpretation of history. In fact, Marx is quoted on page five of the translation, a copy of which is transmitted herewith for your information.

The Central Research Section, which reviewed the translation, was unable to determine the specific source from which the enclosed material was obtained.

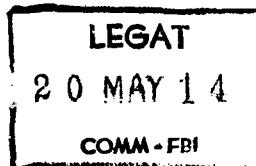
Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-99 BY 60267 NLS/BCE/DR

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE:

"Course in Political Economy" furnished to Legat, Havana, by U.S. Army Attache there.



JFC:ash
MAY 18 1959

FBI - 703 LICE 34
REC'D BERNOWI

109-12-210 5/6
MAY 15 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : Legat, Rio de Janeiro (109-110)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ReBulet 4/15/59.

is

b2/b7D
b1

No local dissemination has been made due to the fact that the activities of this delegation were covered by the press.

In the event of dissemination at SOG it is requested that the source be protected.

- 2 - Bureau (ENCLOS. 10)
- 1 - Rio de Janeiro

WGF:1j
(3)

CLASSIFIED BY 60262ARS/BCE/PK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 4/6
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1 auto copy
5-26-59
143

REC-5 109-12-210 517

20 MAY 15 1959

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10 ENCLOSURE

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Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

□ (j)(2)

 $\square(k)(l)$

□ (k)(2)

□ (k)(3)

□ (k)(4)

□ (k)(5)

□ (k)(6)

□ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

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109-HQ-12-210-517 Enclosure

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

May 11, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to the attached memorandum
captioned and dated as above.

██████ has furnished reliable information in the past.

b2
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-11-79 BY 60267 NLS/PCP/POJ

AGENCY 100-44615-D: (copy) State, Cole and Hanaana
REQ. REC'D 100-44615-D: (copy) State, Cole and Hanaana
DATE FORW. 5-28-59
HOW FORW. 215
BY W. J. [unclear]

109-12-210-517
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE HAVANA, CUBA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 5/4/59	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/4/59
TITLE OF CASE FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 MS/MS/OK ON 10-1-99			

SYNOPSIS:

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] desires to establish loyal opposition party in Cuba; that [REDACTED] stated on 5/4/59, BATISTA elements in Florida have obtained arms, ammunition and boats for counter-revolution; that [REDACTED] had told her [REDACTED] he was sent [REDACTED] by FIDEL CASTRO to instruct CAMILO CIENFUEGOS to insure no further expeditionary forces be allowed to sail from Cuba as such expeditions source of embarrassment to CASTRO; that [REDACTED] stated RAUL CASTRO made trip to Houston, Texas, to endeavor to have FIDEL CASTRO get rid of CIENFUEGOS with whom RAUL had argued but FIDEL CASTRO refused for time being; that [REDACTED] stated FIDEL CASTRO now feels definite danger in letting labor get out of hand and that mob element in Havana does not represent voice of Cubans; that [REDACTED] further advised her that almost 1700 have been executed by CASTRO Government; and that FIDEL CASTRO, RAUL CASTRO, "CHE" GUEVARA and [REDACTED] are holding eleven and one-half million dollars belonging to the July 26th Movement or government.

- P -

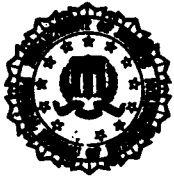
APPROVED <i>James T. Barclay</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑧ - Bureau (109-12-210) 2 - Havana (1-cc: 109-50, 109-12) <i>1 cc NY. Mem by letter</i>		109-12-210-518	REC-75
		MAY 11 1959	

AGENCY *1 cc. 109-12-210-518*
REQ. REC'D *109-12-210-518*
DATE FORW. *5-11-59*
HOW FORW. *BY*
BY *58 MAY 29 1959*

CONFIDENTIAL

NAT. INT. SEC.

PROPERTY OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 4, 1959

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

[redacted] of New York City advised on May 4, 1959, that [redacted] had told her within the previous two days that he was considering starting a loyal opposition party in Cuba against the July 26th Movement of FIDEL CASTRO. She stated that [redacted] is of the opinion that if the communists in Cuba are to be allowed to operate as a political party that there appears to be no reason why a loyal opposition party cannot be organized. [redacted] reportedly, is of the opinion that such an opposition party would have the backing of the middle and upper classes and of many of the factions which previously supported CASTRO during the revolution and who were subsequently "left out in the cold and discriminated against." According to [redacted] desires to purchase a television station and the daily "La Prensa" in Havana to be used by the new party and that it will take a half million dollars to make the down payment. He has asked certain sugar interests in the United States to advance this amount, but to date no reply has been received by [redacted] which is discouraging to him. She could not state the date the proposition, or suggestion, was made to the interests in the United States. b7C

[redacted] advised further on the same date that [redacted] had told her on that date that he has received information to the effect that certain BATISTA elements in Florida have obtained arms, ammunition, and boats purchased by ex-Cuban Senator ROLANDO MASFERRER for a counter-revolution, and that he is afraid that those elements might try such a counter-revolution before he can get his loyal opposition party moving. She stated that [redacted] is of the opinion that if such should happen there would be an enormous amount of blood spilled and that such a move would serve to rally the Cuban people behind CASTRO once again at a time when his popularity is at a low ebb. [redacted] stated that the war materials are in the vicinity of West Palm Beach, Florida, and possibly include two equipped P-51 planes. She stated the possibility was mentioned that a P-51 might be used in an attempt to shoot down FIDEL CASTRO's plane upon his return to Cuba. b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] was sent back to Cuba by CASTRO from Rio de Janeiro on or about May 1, 1959. [redacted] according to [redacted] b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY 6067 MS/BCE/OK -1-

1011-99

CONFIDENTIAL

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b7C

[REDACTED] CASTRO decided to send him back to Cuba to give explicit instructions to CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, chief of the Revolutionary Army, to insure that there are no more expeditionary sailings from Cuba, such as the one that invaded Panama. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] had told her that CASTRO had issued these instructions as the Panamanian expedition had seriously embarrassed him.

[REDACTED] allegedly advised [REDACTED] that RAUL CASTRO had made the trip to Houston, Texas, to see FIDEL CASTRO as a result of an argument between RAUL CASTRO and Major CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, who is in charge of Camp Libertad, Havana, in which CIENFUEGOS suggested to RAUL that he should be very careful of his statements while FIDEL was out of the country. Reportedly, during the argument RAUL made the statement that he was not a communist to which CIENFUEGOS replied that he certainly sounded like one. Allegedly, the argument went so far that both RAUL and CIENFUEGOS drew their guns. RAUL reportedly made the trip to Houston to have FIDEL CASTRO get rid of CIENFUEGOS which FIDEL refused to do, at least as of that time. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] stated that CASTRO had come to the conclusion during his trip out of Cuba that there is a definite danger in letting Cuban labor get too far out of hand and had also concluded that the mob element which has assembled on various occasions at his call in Havana did not represent the voice of the people in Cuba. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] had not amplified this statement any further. She reported other statements of [REDACTED] as being to the effect that there have been a total of almost 1700 persons executed by the CASTRO Government throughout Cuba and that FIDEL CASTRO is so intent on staying in power that he would take his government either left or right in order to remain in control. b7C

[REDACTED] reported that from [REDACTED], referred to above, she had learned that FIDEL CASTRO still has control of five billion dollars which was left over from the revolution, that RAUL CASTRO is keeping two million dollars of the July 26th money, that [REDACTED] GUEVARA is holding another two million dollars of July 26th money, and that [REDACTED] is holding back two and one-half million in dollars. She stated she understands that these funds are being held by these individuals in dollars and that they have not converted these funds to their personal use. b7C

JAN 1970

(17)

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

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☐ (b)(7)(E)

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109-40-12-210 Non recorded documents dated 5/21/59 and 5/27/59

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Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(109-1-210) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: May 5, 1959

., Havana (109-12)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

CLASS. & EXT. 75
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 1/18/84
201,115

Enclosed are eight copies of a report of SA [redacted]
dated May 4, 1959.

ReBucab dated April 28, 1959, captioned "FIDEL CASTRO,
IS - CUBA."

During the first of two interviews with [redacted]
on May 4, 1959, she advised that [redacted] and others,
were attempting to obtain a visa to the U. S. for [redacted]
Cuba, who has fallen into disfavor with FIDEL CASTRO
and that they had been in touch with the U. S. Ambassador in this
regard. She stated that [redacted] is in hiding and that it is imperative
that the granting of the visa be expedited. She stated that the
Ambassador had stated that the visa probably could be granted but
that certain documents must be submitted. She stated they were
being submitted on that date. She requested that [redacted]
alias [redacted], speak to the Ambassador and impress upon him the
need for expeditious handling of this matter. [redacted] was advised
that [redacted] position was such that this matter could not be handled
by him but that it would appear that the persons furnishing the documents
to the Embassy could make the desired point. She did not pursue the
matter any further and did not appear to resent the declination.

[redacted] requested that [redacted] of the Narcotics
Bureau in New York be advised that she has a line on CARMELO GALANTE
who, she understands, is in hiding in Cuba. She requested that the
name of the Cuban policeman who was arrested on a narcotics charge be
obtained from [redacted] and furnished to her as the name has slipped her
mind. She was advised that while this could be done it probably would
take a number of days. She indicated that she would appreciate it in
any event. Our files reflect that GALANTE is subject of Bufile 92-3025
and is listed as a top headline of the New York office. It is requested
that the name requested by [redacted] be obtained and forwarded to
this office. Any information received regarding GALANTE will be
immediately furnished to the Bureau.

Enclosures - 8 ENCLOSURE
5 - Bureau (1-cc: New York
Miami)
2 - Havana (1-cc: 109-50)
ESS:MEG
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

53 MAY 29 1959

NAT. SEC.
CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5/5/59

b7C

[REDACTED] has furnished no information regarding communism except that a prominent one is named [REDACTED] (This apparently refers to [REDACTED] who, according to other sources, is not a Communist or Communist sympathizer.) and that another is reported to be [REDACTED] about whom she will report more at a later date. (S)(u)

53405

[REDACTED] has stated she is going to travel to Oriente Province presumably to check mining interests and that she has been requested to remain in Cuba to meet FIDEL CASTRO upon his return. (S)(u)

During the course of conversation with [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] ascertained that [REDACTED] is aware that [REDACTED] is in touch with U. S. Government representatives in the United States and in Havana although she stated he is not aware of the fact that they are Bureau representatives. (S)(u)

No dissemination of the information in the enclosed report has been made in Havana since information previously furnished by [REDACTED] has been disseminated by the Bureau at headquarters level. (S)(u)

The enclosed report has been classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since it reflects information furnished by [REDACTED] to the Legat, Havana, which is from a source which she advises is extremely sensitive. (S)(u)

The Bureau will be kept advised of information supplied by [REDACTED]. (S)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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67C

CODE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5/6/59

CABLEGRAM

DEFERRED

DECLASSIFIED BY 6026 JNL/S/BEY/DK
ON 11-4-99

TO LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (109-584)

POLITICAL MATTERS

ANTI DASH FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH CUBA,

REURCAB MAY FIVE LAST CAPTIONED QUOTE FOREIGN POLITICAL

MATTERS DASH CUBA UNQUOTE. BUREAU CONCURS THAT DIRECT CONTACT

67C

WITH [REDACTED] NOT FEASIBLE.

VHN:JLW
(5)

Classified by SP6 Bja/Tan
Declassify on: OADR 3/11/85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

1 - 109-12-210 (PPM - Cuba)

NOTE:

Cable being sent at no cost to Bureau as it goes
via State Department facilities. [REDACTED] who
is in Cuba suggested [REDACTED] be introduced to
Legat, Havana, before she departed Cuba. Legat believed
direct contact with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] not feasible as it may compromise Legat's operations.
Bureau can continue to receive information from [REDACTED]
through [REDACTED]

67C

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
140 MAY 12 1959

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ENC. CLK
CK. HLH
APPROVED BY HL
TYPED BY _____

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

51 MAY 13 1959

60 MAY 19 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

5-15-59

Director, FBI (100-12-210)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed for New York and Miami is one copy each
of Havana letter 5-5-59, together with a copy of the report
of SA [redacted] dated 5-4-59 at Havana.

New York will advise [redacted] Narcotics
Bureau, New York, that [redacted] has a like on Carmine
Galante, who reportedly is hiding in Cuba, in accordance
with [redacted] request. Since Legat, Havana, on 5-13-59
advised that [redacted] tentatively planned to depart
Cuba 5-14-59, her request that the name of the Cuban
policeman who was arrested on a narcotics charge be obtained
from [redacted] and transmitted to the Havana Office for furnishing
to [redacted] need not be complied with in view of her
anticipated return. On your next contact with [redacted]
you should thoroughly obtain all information concerning
Carmine Galante in her possession and promptly advise the
Bureau under the Galante caption. You should also tactfully
discourage [redacted] from making such requests as set
forth in relet as the Bureau obviously does not desire to
be utilized by her as a transmission belt. (C)(4)

Enclosures - 2

1 - Miami (Enclosures - 2)

1 - Havana (100-12)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

1 - 92-3025 (Carmine Galante)

VEN:djd
(9)

REC-77

MAY 19 1959

NOTE: Galante is a top hoodlum, the subject of a Bureau
investigation and a Narcotics Bureau fugitive.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CLASSIFIED BY 60262-MLY/BK/DP

10-19-93

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 92-3025

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Liaison

b7C

109-584

Date: May 19, 1959

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-99 BY 60267 NLS/BE/OK

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On May 15, 1959, [REDACTED] who has furnished information concerning Cuban matters, advised she learned from a Dominican agent named [REDACTED] that the Dominican Republic had recently received a shipment of arms from Norway. The arms were reportedly purchased with three letters of credit valued at three and one-half million dollars held by the "Batista" ambassador to Switzerland. The shipment is reported to include eight mountain guns.

b7C

[REDACTED] learned from a Castro official on May 14, 1959, that the Chief of the Cuban National Police reportedly had sent agents to Brownsville, New Orleans, Miami and New York. These agents are to get desired information from Cuban exiles by any method including beatings and threats against relatives in Cuba. Reportedly, the Castro official feels that this is Raul Castro's idea and that Fidel Castro is unaware of it. The Castro official also reportedly stated that Fidel Castro met with [REDACTED] on May 14, 1959, but the official did not know the results of this meeting.

b7C

We are endeavoring to obtain additional information and the pertinent results will be made available to you.

VEN:bud (15)

① - 109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba)
1 - 105-75511 (Cuban Retaliation Against Batista Adherents in U. S.)

1 - AAG, ISD, BY FORM 0-6D, same date

NOT RECORDED
MAY 21 1959

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
MAY 19 1959
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Tolson _____
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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

57 MAY 22 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 109-584-90

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

- 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans**
- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Chief, Security Division**
- 1 - Bureau of Customs**
- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence**
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force**
- 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service**
- 1 - Major General Robert Al Breitweiser, USAF
Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff
Room 2E966
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.**

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14

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109-40-12-210-523, Non recorded document dated 5/11/59,
-524, Non recorded document dated 5/12/59

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 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

URGENT

5-8-59

TO DIRECTOR

 DECLASSIFIED BY SPC Bja/Tan
 ON 3/11/85

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 688

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA; ANTI FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES,
 IS-CUBA. [REDACTED] ADVISED MAY 7 ARMS REFERRED TO IN HAYCAB
 MAY 5 PURCHASED BY EX CUBAN SENATOR ROLANDO MASFERRER AND
 U.S. PILOT NAMED [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] MAY FLY ONE OF PLANES FOR
 BATISTA ELEMENT; ARMS REPORTEDLY INCLUDE 1000 ENFIELD RIFLES
 AND 150 THOMPSON MACHINE GUNS. STATES INFORMATION PASSED TO
 HER BY CAMILO CIENFUEGOS FOR QUOTE PASSING TO FBI IN HOPES
 IT CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT UNQUOTE. [REDACTED] STATES ACCORDING
 TO [REDACTED], 3000 MARINES HAVE
 RECEIVED TRAINING BY CASTRO FORCES TO BE USED FOR INVASIONS
 OTHER COUNTRIES BUT PLAN ABANDONED AS RESULT CASTRO EMBARRASS-
 MENT OVER PANAMANIAN INCIDENT AND FEAR OF CRYSTALIZING OAS
 AGAINST CUBA. [REDACTED] REPORTEDLY QUOTED RAIL CASTRO AS STATING
 FIDEL PROMISED TO APPOINT [REDACTED] AS
 LABOR MINISTER AND TO CHANGE AGRICULTURE MINISTER UPON RETURN
 TO CUBA. NO INDICATION FROM OTHER SOURCES HERE THAT SUCH ACTION
 RE MINISTER OF LABOR WILL TAKE EFFECT AND LEGAT DOUBTS SAME AS
 THIS MINISTER HAS PROVEN TO BE VERY QUOTE PRO LABOR UNQUOTE.
 CONCERNING [REDACTED] LEGAT INFORMED
 YESTERDAY BY SOURCE CLOSE TO THIS INDIVIDUAL THAT [REDACTED] DIS-
 APPOINTED AT QUOTE LEFTIST UNQUOTE TREND OF GOVERNMENT AND FACT

 RECEIVED
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 109-12-210
 NOT RECORDED
 191 MAY 20 1959

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☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 688

67C/D

[REDACTED] IN AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM WHICH
 COMMANDER ERNESTO QUOTE CHE UNQUOTE GUEVARA APPEARS TO BE
 CONTROLLING. [REDACTED] REPORTEDLY STATED ABOUT 1700 EXECUTED
 TO DATE INSTEAD LESS THAN 600 REPORTED AND FURTHER 90 DAY
 SUSPENSION HABEAS CORPUS EFFECTED BY RAUL CASTRO AND QUOTE
 CHE UNQUOTE GUEVARA WITHOUT CLEARANCE WITH FIDEL. ONLY
 INFORMATION RE MARINES DISSEMINATED HERE. CLASSIFY SECRET
 TO PROTECT [REDACTED]

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 5-8-59 4:24 PM HJT

APR 10 1959

APR 10 1959

APR 8 2 05 PM '59
 CODING UNIT



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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

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F B I

Date: 5/19/59

Transmit the following in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIR-TEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBACLASSIFIED BY 11444
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 46

REC-25

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memo setting forth information concerning naturalized US citizens who are officially connected with the new Cuban Government and 11 copies of a reliability memo setting forth the reliability of the informants used.

- 3-Bureau (Encs. 22) (RM)
1-Miami (Encs. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-New York [REDACTED]
1-New York [REDACTED]
1-New York (105-31088) (Cuban Consulate)
1-New York [REDACTED] (INV)
1-New York [REDACTED] (INV)
1-New York (109-112) 1-NY [REDACTED]

FJO:PHC (#31)
(11)

REC-25

AGENCY 100-111111
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 5-21-59
HOW FORW. [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

12 MAY 20 1959

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [REDACTED]

63 MAY 28 1959

Charge

Sent

M

105-12-210

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAT. IN. SEC.

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F B I


Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 109-112

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(u) Information contained in attached memo was not disseminated to INS locally as it was felt that this information should be disseminated at the Seat of Government and is a matter for State Department in Washington, D.C. to decide. Unless advised to the contrary, no dissemination of this information will be made to INS, NYC.

The NYO will conduct no further investigation concerning this specific matter, but will keep in contact with  for any additional information concerning these individuals and their activities which may be of interest to the Bureau. (u)

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-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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109-HQ-12-210-526 Enclosure page 1

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[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED] on May 14, 1959, advised that the Cuban Government of Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, has done many things which are in violation of protocol. [REDACTED] stated that the most flagrant example of this in the New York Consulate of Cuba is the case involving [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that in all countries, certain rules of protocol are strictly followed, but that the Government of Castro had disregarded these rules of long standing. He stated that during previous Cuban administrations, in order to serve in the foreign service of Cuba, one had to receive a university degree, pass an examination and then work himself up in the Consular Service [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (h)
[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] did not attend the foreign service school, nor did he pass his examination, nor had he ever served in the foreign service of Cuba [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also stated that there are several individuals in the Cuban Consulate in New York City who hold resident visas, and it is his understanding of the law that anyone holding a resident visa must automatically waive immunity. [REDACTED] further stated that under such conditions individuals connected with the Consulate of Cuba in New York who have resident visas, must also pay income tax and not be allowed to receive goods from Cuba duty free. [REDACTED] (h)

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FJO:bk
(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

also stated that it is his opinion from past experiences that ninety per cent of the individuals who carry Cuban Diplomatic Passports, not only those assigned in the United States but also those assigned to other foreign countries, are engaged in illegal activities and use their diplomatic passports to cover up such activities. *len*

Concerning the July 26 Movement, it is noted that this movement was founded by Fidel Castro, Cuban rebel leader, who led an unsuccessful attack on the Moncada Barracks on July 26, 1953, from whence his organization has taken its name. Castro and eighty-two followers left Mexico aboard the yacht "Gramma" and landed in Oriente Province, Cuba on or about December 2, 1956, whereupon ^{they} engaged the Cuban forces of ex-president Fulgencio Batista until January 1, 1959, when Batista and his government fled Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 19, 1959

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to New York memorandum dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED] mentioned in referenced memorandum is an informant whose reliability has not been determined due to insufficient contact.

[REDACTED] is an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-4-99 BY 6008 MS/BCE/PK

AGENCY 100-844-150 (new State, Cuba, IRS, Customs)
REQ. REC'D 8-21-00
DATE FORW. 5/21/59
HOW FORW. [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

b7C

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ 5/19/59 9⁰⁹ JHM

109-12-210-528
CHANGED TO
39-2666-X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-3-99 BY 60267MS/BCE/PK

SEP 10 1959

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 20, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SITUATION IN CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

CLASSIFIED BY 9224/TJH/EF/hd
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
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On 5/13/59 Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), via liaison, made available to Bureau a report which was prepared by INS by [REDACTED] INS advised that [REDACTED] served as a source of information for INS, Havana, Cuba.

Concerning [REDACTED] Legat, Havana, on 7/26/54 advised [REDACTED] reportedly as communist expert. Legat, Havana, advised [REDACTED] was cooperative with Havana Office while assigned [REDACTED] but there were some indications that much of this communist information was dreamed up by him and was not based on fact. There were also some rumors in police circles but never confirmed by Havana Office that [REDACTED] was using his official position to shake down individuals by threatening to accuse them of being communists.

The above-mentioned report which was dated 4/14/59 points out communist penetration and communist tactics of Castro's July 26 Movement, and notes connection of Raul Castro, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, and several other communists with the Movement. Following fall of Batista, communist propaganda began to appear on newsstands and radio. [REDACTED] described present status of communist propaganda in Cuba as well organized and effective. He stated an office has reportedly been established in La Cabaña Fortress which is under Guevara's control from which communist instructions for agitation and conspiracies in Latin America originate. Agitation is reportedly organized outside of Cuba to distract attention from Cuban situation and to advance communism. [REDACTED] indicated greatest "physical interest" reportedly is given to armed revolution in Puerto Rico with arms and money being furnished [REDACTED] for this purpose. [REDACTED] is member of Communist Party (CP) of Puerto Rico, on security index and subject of active investigation. He is presently in Cuba and his activities are being followed by Legat, Havana).

Enclosure

109-12-210

EX-113 REC-71

1 - 64-200-210 (Communist Party of Cuba)

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

VHN:jlw

67 MAY 26 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MAY 22 1959
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-362571-100

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: POLITICAL SITUATION IN CUBA
109-12-210

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] identified a number of individuals connected with Cuban armed forces, Cuban Government, labor and other phases of Cuban endeavor as communists and procommunists.

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[redacted] stated policy being followed by Cuban Government is one of "aggression" against United States (U. S.) and certain Latin-American countries. According to [redacted] due to anarchy in Cuba, some communist groups are being armed through assistance of Raul Castro. [redacted] pointed out existence of censorship in Cuba. He decried the wanton execution, imprisonment and harassment of Batista followers, anticommunists and counterrevolutionaries, as well as the anti-American trend, particularly the attack on American-made products and the Cuban Government's determination to destroy capitalism.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the names of the persons and organizations mentioned in the report of [redacted] be indexed.

(2) That the attached letter be sent to Legat, Havana, enclosing a copy of [redacted] report. Legat, Havana, is being instructed to endeavor to verify the information that money and arms are being furnished [redacted] and to furnish current comments as to reliability and credibility of [redacted]

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Holloman
Gandy

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

URGENT 5-5-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 684

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA, IS - CUBA. REBUCAB APRIL 28
LAST CAPTIONED FIDEL CASTRO, IS - CUBA. [REDACTED]
ADVISED [REDACTED] STATED MAY 4 LAST BATISTA ELEMENTS
HAVE ASSEMBLED ARMS IN WEST PALM BEACH AREA POSSIBLY INCLUDING
2 P-51 PLANES TO BE USED IN COUNTER-REVOLUTION AGAINST CASTRO
UNKNOWN DATE. [REDACTED] STATED POSSIBILITY MENTIONED P-51 MIGHT
BE USED IN ATTEMPT SHOOT DOWN CASTRO'S PLANE UPON RETURN TO
CUBA. [REDACTED] INTERESTED IN SETTING UP QUOTE "LOYAL OPPOSITION
PARTY" UNQUOTE IN CUBA. [REDACTED] SUGGESTED INTRODUCING [REDACTED]
TO [REDACTED] BEFORE HER DEPARTURE. IN ANSWER TO DIRECT QUESTION
ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] COGNIZANT SHE WAS FURNISHING INFO TO
UNITED STATES OFFICIALS IN UNITED STATES AND HAVANA BUT NOT
AWARE SUCH OFFICIALS ARE BUREAU REPRESENTATIVES. LEGAT BELIEVES
DIRECT CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] HERE NOT FEASIBLE AT THIS TIME
AS MAY COMPROMISE OPERATIONS THIS OFFICE. BELIEVE BUREAU CAN
CONTINUE TO RECEIVE INFO FROM [REDACTED] THROUGH [REDACTED] (2)(1)

Classified by SP6 BJA/Tan

Security ON: 0489 38/85 JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

5-5-59

EX 109

2:08 PM

REC-39

JUN 17 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

If the intelligence is disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that be paraphrased in order to protect the cryptographic systems.

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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-331, 532

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- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - [REDACTED]

b7C

109-584

Date: May 6, 1959

To: Mr. E. Tamm Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-3-99 BY 60267 MS/KCP/K

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

This will confirm information orally furnished
to [REDACTED] of the Department of State;
[REDACTED] of the Directorate of Intelligence,
Joint Staff; [REDACTED] of the Central Intelligence
Agency; [REDACTED] of the Department of
the Navy; [REDACTED] of the Department of the
Army; and [REDACTED] of the Department of the
Air Force by [REDACTED] of this Bureau on
May 5, 1959.

[REDACTED] who has furnished information
concerning Cuban activities on May 5, 1959, advised
that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on May 4, 1959, stated Batista elements have
assembled arms in the West Palm Beach area of Florida,
possibly including two P-51 planes to be used in a
counterrevolution against Fidel Castro, Prime Minister
of Cuba, on an unknown date. [REDACTED] stated the
possibility was mentioned that a P-51 might be used in an
attempt to shoot down Castro's plane upon its return to
Cuba.

For your additional information, [REDACTED]
also advised that [REDACTED] is interested in setting

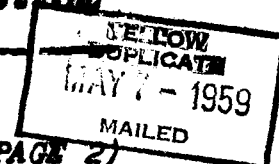
- 1 - New York
- 1 - AAG, ISD (By O-6D Form, same date)
- 1 - 109-12-210 (FPM-Cuba)

62 MAY 10 1959

50 MAY 14 1959

Political Matters

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)



ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 109-584-72

b7C

W. E. Tomlin Bailey

up a "loyal opposition party" in Cuba. We are endeavoring to obtain additional information and you will be advised of any pertinent information received.

- 1 - Director**
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans
- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence**
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations**
Air Force
- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence**
- 1 - Bureau of Customs**
- 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service**
- 1 - Major General Robert A. Breitwieser, USAF**
Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff
Room 2N966
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

NOTE:

on 5/5/59, Miami was instructed to check into this allegation



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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DECODED COPY

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Madison

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

URGENT

5-13-59

TO DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-4-99 BY 60262 NLS/BCEP

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO 697

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA: ANTI FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES,
IS-CUBA. [REDACTED] ADVISED MAY 13 THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TOLD HER ON MAY 13 CASTRO HAS HAZY DREAM OF
LIBERATING LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLE FROM DICTATORS AND EVENTUALLY
UNITING LATIN COUNTRIES POSSIBLY INTO ONE. [REDACTED] REPORTEDLY
STATED CASTRO MET MAY 9 WITH GROUP OF HAITIANS AND MAY 10 WITH
GROUP COMPOSED OF GUATEMALANS, NICARAGUANS AND 2 COSTA RICANS,
BOTH MEETINGS FOR PURPOSE DISCUSSING HELP IN INVASIONS TO BE
GIVEN BY CASTRO. MEETINGS ENDED WITH NO AGREEMENT REACHED BUT
WITH CASTRO'S ASSURANCE OF HELP. IDENTITIES OF PERSONS AT MEET-
INGS NOT AVAILABLE AND NO REPORTS FROM OTHER SOURCES SUCH MEET-
INGS HELD. [REDACTED] REPORTEDLY ADVISED [REDACTED] FIDEL HAD SEEN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DOMINICAN REVOLUTIONARY, THREE TIMES PAST WEEKEND AND
THAT SON OF PRESIDENT TRUJILLO OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IS TRYING TO
PROVOKE SITUATION WITH CUBA WHICH WOULD PROMPT TRUJILLO TO ALLOW
MILITARY FORCE UNDER THE SON TO STRIKE AT CUBA. [REDACTED] OF OPINION
FIDEL MIGHT RESORT TO MILITARY FORCE AGAINST PANAMA IF DIPLOMATS
FAIL TO GAIN RELEASE CUBAN EXPEDITIONARIES HELD IN PANAMA.

[REDACTED] ADVISED UNDISCLOSED SOURCE STATED RAUL CASTRO RECEIVING
THREE AND HALF PERCENT ON SALES BY CERTAIN FRUIT SHIPPERS FOR
QUOTE "EXPEDITING" UNQUOTE SHIPPING OF FRUIT OUT OF COUNTRY. PRO-
TECT IDENTITY [REDACTED] TENTATIVELY PLANS DEPART CUBA MAY 14.

NO DISSEMINATION HERE IN VIEW OF SOURCE.

RECEIVED: 5-13-59

JAMES T. HAVERTY

NOT RECORDED
149 MAY 22 1959

109-584

109-12-210 -

Date: May 15, 1959

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-4-84 BY 60267MS/DE/DR

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

BY COURIER SVC.

76 MAY 18

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

On May 13, 1959, [redacted] who has furnished information concerning Cuban activities in the past, advised that she learned from a Cuban official that Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, has a hazy dream of liberating Latin-American people from dictators and eventually uniting Latin-American countries into possibly one nation.

This Cuban official reportedly advised [redacted] that Castro on May 9, 1959, met with a group of Haitians and on May 10, 1959, with a group made up of Guatemalans, Nicaraguans and two Costa Ricans. Both meetings allegedly were for the purpose of discussing aid to be given by Castro in forthcoming invasions. According to the information furnished by [redacted] the meetings ended and no agreement was reached. However, Castro's assurance of help was reportedly obtained.

The afore-mentioned Cuban official reportedly advised [redacted] that Fidel Castro had seen [redacted] Dominican revolutionary, three times during the past weekend and that the son of President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic is trying to provoke a situation with Cuba which would prompt Trujillo to allow a military force under his son to strike at Cuba.

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DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

1 - New York

1 - Miami

VNDjd (15)

1 - AAG, ISD (By 0-6, same date)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

It was the opinion of the afore-mentioned Cuban official that Castro might resort to the use of a military force against Panama if the diplomats failed to gain the release of the Cuban expeditionaries being held in Panama.

According to [REDACTED] an unidentified source advised her that Raul Castro, Fidel Castro's brother, was receiving three and one-half per cent on sales by certain fruit shippers for "expediting" the shipping of fruit out of the country. b7C

The above is for your information.

- 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans
- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division
- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force
- 1 - Bureau of Customs
- 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service
- 1 - Major General Robert A. Breitmeiser, USAF
Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff
Room 2E966
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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17

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- ★ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-12-210 - 535

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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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32

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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SECRET

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED] ison

b7C

109-584

Date: May 13, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-7-94 BY 60212/10/00/01

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference is made to my communication dated May 6, 1959, captioned "Anti-Fidel Castro Activities" which transmitted information to the effect that Batista elements had assembled arms in the West Palm Beach area of Florida possibly including two P-51 planes.

[REDACTED] who has furnished information concerning Cuban activities in the past, on May 7, 1959, advised that the arms mentioned in the referenced communication were purchased by former Cuban Senator Rolando Masferrer and that a United States pilot named [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] may fly one of the planes for the Batista element. The arms reportedly include 1,000 Enfield rifles and 150 Thompson machine guns. She stated that the information was furnished to her by Camilo Cienfuegos, Castro military leader, for "passing to FBI in hopes it can do something about it."

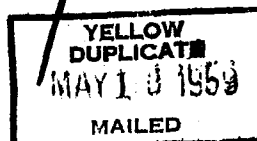
2 - Miami (SEE NOTE PAGE 3.)
1 - New York
1 - AAG, ISD, by 0-6 D, same date.
109-12-210 (FPM - Cuba)
1 - 100-343127 (Rolando Masferrer)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

VEN:clb

53 MAY 26 1959

SECRET



SEE NOTE PAGE 3.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

b7C

b7C

SECRET

06547

Mr. E. Toulm Bailey

[redacted] stated that according to [redacted] 3,000 marines have received training by the Castro forces to be used for invasions of other countries but the plan was abandoned as a result of embarrassment to Castro over the Panamanian incident and the fear that the activities of the Organization of American States will be directed against Cuba.

[redacted] reportedly quoted Raul Castro, Fidel Castro's brother, as stating that Fidel Castro promised to appoint [redacted]

[redacted] as Labor Minister and to change the Minister of Agriculture upon Castro's return to Cuba. Concerning the [redacted] information was received on May 7, 1959, by a source close to this individual, that [redacted] is disappointed at the "leftist" trend of the Cuban Government and the fact that [redacted] in the agrarian reform program which Commander Ernesto "Che" Guevara appears to be controlling.

[redacted] also reportedly stated that about 1,700 persons have been executed to date instead of less than 600 as has been reported and that the 90-day suspension of habeas corpus was issued by Raul Castro and Guevara without clearance of Fidel Castro.

The above is for your information. We are endeavoring to obtain additional information and pertinent results will be furnished to you.

1 - Director

Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

- 2 -

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence**
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force**
- 1 - Bureau of Customs**
- 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service**
- 1 - Major General Robert A. Brettweiler, USAF
Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff
Room 2A966
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.**

NOTE FOR SAC, MIAMI:

ReButel 5/5/59 captioned "Anti-Fidel Castro Activities, Internal Security - Cuba." Immediately endeavor to identify U.S. pilot named [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] Submit results under separate caption. b7C

NOTE: Classified "~~SECRET~~" to protect [REDACTED] per Legat, Havana. b7C/D

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

MAY 22, 1959

Mr. Donahoe

TELETYPE

URGENT - PLAIN TEXT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/01 BY 60322 NS/DC/ST

TO SAC, CINCINNATI

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12-210)-539

ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVERE RELATIONS WITH THE
UNITED STATES, FWH - CUBA. CINCINNATI IMMEDIATELY
INTERVIEW [REDACTED] TO DETERMINE EXACT STATUS OF

[REDACTED] IN U.S., WHETHER HE HAS ANY GOVERNMENTAL
CONNECTION, EXTENT OF HIS KNOWLEDGE OF CUBAN AFFAIRS AND
WHETHER HE WOULD BE RECEPTIVE TO INTERVIEW REGARDING CURRENT
CUBAN SITUATION. IN VIEW OF IMMINENT DEPARTURE OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BUREAU RESULTS TO BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD. INTERVIEW
OF [REDACTED] SHOULD BE DEFERRED PENDING RECEIPT OF
CINCINNATI INTERVIEW. WASHINGTON FIELD ADVISED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

END:TF
(6)

TELETYPE

NOTE: Data received indicating [REDACTED] in
Cambridge, Ohio, has been advised by his brother, [REDACTED]
who is visiting U.S. until 5-25-59, that Castro is "a Soviet"
and has remarked that all treaties and trade agreements between
U.S. and Cuba are null and void. Cincinnati has not yet
interviewed [REDACTED] but has instructed WFO to interview
[REDACTED] While not indicated, [REDACTED] may have some
official status which is not acceptable to check on such short
notice and common name. [REDACTED] Cincinnati to
establish this through interview with brother since if we are
to get benefit of data from [REDACTED] we must do so before
[REDACTED] his visa expires. [REDACTED] immediately at Ambassador
[REDACTED] Washington, D. C.

AL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 22 1959 *JLS*

TELETYPE

URGENT 5-22-59 3-35 PM JDS
TO SAC, CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM DIRECTOR *IP*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *11-24-99* BY *6026 WIS/BCE/BR*

ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH
UNITED STATES, FPM - CUBA. CINCINNATI IMMEDIATELY
INTERVIEW [REDACTED] TO DETERMINE EXACT STATUS OF
[REDACTED] IN U. S., WHETHER HE HAS ANY GOVERNMENTAL
CONNECTION, EXTENT OF HIS KNOWLEDGE OF CUBAN AFFAIRS AND
WHETHER HE WOULD BE RECEPTIVE TO INTERVIEW REGARDING CURRENT
CUBAN SITUATION. IN VIEW OF IMMINENT DEPARTURE OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD. INTERVIEW
OF [REDACTED] SHOULD BE DEFERRED PENDING RECEIPT OF
CINCINNATI INTERVIEW. WASHINGTON FIELD ADVISED.
END AND ACK
OK FBI CI JCB
DISC PLS OL

b7C

F B I

Date: 5/20/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (109-2)

SUBJECT: ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER
RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-4-99 BY 60267 MS/bce/BK

ReBulet to Cincinnati 5/8/59.

For information of Washington Field Office and New Orleans, on 4/28/59 [redacted] Operations Officer, Region IV, 169th Counter Intelligence Corps Group (CIC), Columbus, Ohio, advised that a [redacted] Junction City, Ohio, telephoned the CIC Office on 4/26/59 from Junction City. [redacted] described himself as a former CIC Agent. [redacted] reported to CIC that his wife had conversed with a "Cuban expatriate", name not disclosed, who was visiting a state institution near Junction City. During the conversation with the "Cuban expatriate", he reportedly informed [redacted] that his country was planning extraordinary steps in nationalization of businesses and severance of relations with the United States.

[redacted] advised that it was not possible to determine whether [redacted] is actually a former CIC Agent, since this would have to be verified through CIC Headquarters.

[redacted] was contacted on 5/16/59 by SA [redacted]. He advised that his wife, [redacted] same address, is a [redacted] and is employed as [redacted].

cc: ③ - Bureau (RM)
2 - Washington Field (RM)
2 - New Orleans (RM)
2 - Cincinnati

WED:par
(9)

2 - WFO
5-22-59
SOD:2w

Approved: *Edw*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

MAY 21 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.

b7C

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F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CI 109-2

Cambridge, Ohio. He stated that [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] He
advised that he was informed by his wife that [REDACTED] had told
her that [REDACTED] brother, [REDACTED] also a Cuban CUBAN
National, is presently visiting the United States on a thirty-
day visa, and was recently in Cambridge, Ohio, to visit [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that his wife stated to him that
[REDACTED] is very upset by remarks made by [REDACTED]
to the effect that FIDEL CASTRO is "a Soviet" and by a
remark which [REDACTED] told him CASTRO had made to the
effect that all treaties and trade agreements between the
United States and Cuba are null and void. [REDACTED] stated he
did not report to the CIC that steps are being taken or are
being considered by Cuba to sever relations with the United
States, but that it could be inferred from the remark about
the treaties and trade agreements that such steps might be
contemplated.

[REDACTED] advised he could furnish no firsthand infor-
mation concerning this matter since he has talked with
neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED]. He advised that his wife
is presently in New Orleans, Louisiana, where she is
registered at the Jung Motel. He stated she is there for
the purpose of visiting her daughter, [REDACTED]
who has a room at the Amigo Motel, New Orleans, but who has
been in a New Orleans hospital for the past several days
with tetanus.

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is presently in
Washington, D. C., where he is staying at the Ambassador
Hotel. He advised that [REDACTED] visa will expire
approximately 5/25/59.

54
53
24
- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CI 109-2

b7c

New Orleans is requested to locate and interview [REDACTED] for all information she can furnish regarding this matter.

Washington Field, at the Ambassador Hotel, will interview [REDACTED] regarding his knowledge of the information set out above, UACB.

Cincinnati, at Cambridge, Ohio, will interview [REDACTED] regarding the statements above attributed to his brother.

For information of Washington Field and New Orleans, referenced Bureau letter instructed as follows:

Unless some reason exists to the contrary, you should interview [REDACTED] Surep. During interview obtain all pertinent data concerning Cuban situation. Determine identity of Cuban expatriate and consider setting out lead to have him interviewed for all pertinent data.

- 3 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552**Section 552a**☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 539 Third Party Search Slip

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Date: **5/22/59****PLAIN TEXT**Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via **AIRTEL** **AIR MAIL**
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12-210)
FROM: NEW ORLEANS (100-24)
RE: ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER
RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

REC-28

Re Cincinnati airtel to Bureau, 5/20/59.

LA The records of the Jung Hotel as made available
 by [REDACTED] on 5/22/59 revealed that [REDACTED]
 of Junction City, Ohio, was a guest at
 the Jung Hotel from 5/16/59 to 5/20/59. She checked out
 of the hotel at 1:19 PM on 5/20/59.

Inquiry made at the Amigo Motel, 4948 Chef Menteur
 Highway, New Orleans, revealed that [REDACTED] had
 resided there from 5/11/59 to 5/15/59. It was also noted
 that her daughter, [REDACTED], had resided there from
 5/11/59 to 5/13/59.

Cincinnati, handle lead set forth in re Cincinnati
 airtel to interview [REDACTED]

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/4/99 BY 60262 MS/BCE/OK

BACHMAN

REC-28

2 - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Cincinnati (100-2)(RM)
 1 - New Orleans
 WCD:jfb
 (6)

100-12-210-540

MAY 25 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JUN 3 1959 Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 24 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

URGENT 5-24-59 2-04 PM MH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, NEW YORK

0 POLITICAL MATTER CUBA *Donahoe*

ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH U.S. FPM DASH CUBA, RE *b7C*
WFO TELEPHONE CALL TO NEW YORK FIVE TWENTY THREE FIFTY NINE. *[REDACTED]*

[REDACTED] INTERVIEWED FIVE TWENTY FOUR FIVE NINE NEW YORK CITY
BUT WERE UNABLE TO FURNISH SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT PLANS OF CUBAN
GOVERNMENT . THEY DENIED STATING CUBA PLANNED TO BREAK TRADE OR OTHER
RELATIONS WITH U.S. AND STATED THEY HAVE NO INFORMATION TO THIS EFFECT.
THEY SAID THEY MAY HAVE STATED CASTRO GOVERNMENT IS REDUCING THE
IMPORTATION OF LUXURIES FROM U.S. AND THAT THIS MAY HAVE BEEN MISIN- *0*
TERPRETED. THEY FURNISHED INFORMATION ABOUT GENERAL SITUATION IN
CUBA WHICH INDICATED STRONG COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RULING
CIRCLES. MEMORANDUM WILL BE FURNISHED BUREAU FOR DISSEMINATION.

N END AND ACK

REC- 28

2-13 PM OK FBI A DM

PLS DISC

109-12-210-54

24 MAY 27 1959

129
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *11-4-99* BY *60267MS/6CE/PT*

Mr. Belmont

re Donahoe
62 JUN 1 1959 *17*

109-12-210

F B I

Date: 5/25/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____✓
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (109-99)

POLITICAL MATTERS
 ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER
 RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES
 FPM - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 11-4-99 BY 60267MS/RS/PK

Re Cincinnati airtel to Director 5/20/59;
 Bureau teletype to Cincinnati 5/22/59, and Cincinnati
 teletype to Director 5/22/59.

On 5/23/59, SA [REDACTED] determined
 that [REDACTED] had checked out of the Ambassador
 Hotel, WDC, that morning leaving a forwarding address
 Hotel Plymouth, NYC. No further info was available re
 [REDACTED] itinerary or traveling companions.

On that same date, SA [REDACTED] NYO,
 was telephonically advised of the pertinent details
 of instant matter and given the above forwarding
 address. He was advised that [REDACTED] should be immediately
 interviewed and the Bureau immediately advised. He was
 also advised that [REDACTED] would be suspicious of strangers,
 that a Spanish speaking agent should be utilized, and
 mention should be made to [REDACTED] concerning the FBI's
 previous contact with [REDACTED]. The above info was
 telephonically furnished to Supv. [REDACTED] at the Bureau
 on that same date. RUC.

- ③ Bureau
 2 - New York (RM)
 1 - Cincinnati (109-2)(Info)(RM)
 1 - WFO

RBK:sah
 (7)

C C - Wick

REC-4

109-12-210-542

24 MAY 27 1959

WV 52 0 0244 23
 AIRTEL

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

62 JUN 1 1959

Special Agent in Charge

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11-4-99 BY 60260ds/ace/px

MAY 22 1959

REC-58

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 5-22-59 7-57 PM EST RTC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM SAC, CINCINNATI *POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA*
ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES,
FPM DASH CUBA. REBUTEL TO CINCINNATI TODAY.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, ADVISED TODAY, HIS BROTHER, [REDACTED]
WAS RECENTLY MARRIED IN CUBA AND IS IN THE U. S. ON A HONEYMOON
TRIP. HE STATED HE DID NOT KNOW THE EXACT NATURE OF HIS VISA,
BUT HE IS IN THE U. S. ONLY AS A TOURIST AND NOT IN ANY
OFFICIAL CAPACITY FOR THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT. HE STATED

[REDACTED] IS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT IN ANY WAY.

24 MAY 27 1959

[REDACTED] IS REPORTEDLY VERY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH [REDACTED]
AND FOR THAT REASON HIS KNOWLEDGE OF CURRENT CUBAN AFFAIRS IS
VERY EXTENSIVE. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] WILL NOT HESITATE TO
FURNISH INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION REGARDING CUBAN AFFAIRS TO
THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, BUT WILL BE EXTREMELY SUSPICIOUS OF ANY
STRANGER WHO APPROACHES HIM REGARDING THIS MATTER BECAUSE HE
WILL FEAR THAT SUCH PERSON MIGHT BE EMPLOYED BY THE CASTRO
GOVERNMENT. [REDACTED] STATED THAT [REDACTED] IS EXTREMELY CONCERNED

00 JUNE 1 1959

Mr. Belmont

TWO COPIES WFO

*advised 5/22/59
10:15 PM
H.W.*

PAGE TWO

ABOUT CURRENT CUBAN AFFAIRS BECAUSE HE FEARS THAT CUBA IS BEING TAKEN OVER BY COMMUNISTS, WHICH HE FEELS IS MOST UNDESIRABLE.

[REDACTED] WAS IN CUBA IN DECEMBER, FIFTYEIGHT, AND JANUARY, FIFTYNINE AND FURNISHED INFORMATION OBTAINED THROUGH HIS OWN OBSERVATION WHILE IN CUBA. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] SPEAKS VERY LITTLE ENGLISH AND IT WOULD BE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS IF HE COULD BE INTERVIEWED BY AN AGENT WHO SPEAKS SPANISH. b7C

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END WA 9-02 PM OK FBI WA WS

DISCO

cc. Mr. S. Donahoe

2:45 PM 5/23/59
I TOLD SYP. [REDACTED] WFO TO GO AHEAD WITH INTERVIEW, TO BE CERTAIN AGENTS CLEARLY IDENTIFY THEMSELVES AND ESTABLISH FRIENDLY BASIS FOR DISCUSSION BY MENTIONING HIS BROTHER SUGGESTED WE COULD TALK TO HIM. FIND OUT IF HE CAN GIVE US RUN DOWN ON CURRENT CONDITIONS IN CUBA AND EXTENT OF COMMUNISM THERE.

SBD

b7C

Supervisor [REDACTED] called 3:55 pm to advise that [REDACTED] had checked out of the Ambassador Hotel, Wash. D.C., this morning 5/23/59 and left forwarding address as Hotel Plymouth, N.Y.C. [REDACTED] advised New York was instructed to locate & interview [REDACTED] and submit results.

XXXXXX
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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

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☐ (k)(6)

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☐ (k)(7)

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REC- 32

Director, 1 109-12-210)-545

mt

EX 109

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CUBA
IS - CUBA

53401

Reurlet 5/25/59.

124483

In accordance with your request there is enclosed
a copy of the report of [REDACTED]

Enclosure

(109-12-210 serial 538)

b7C
b7D

VEN:mlj
(5)

1 - [REDACTED]

b7C

392226
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11-19-2006 BY SP6/BCE/DR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAILED 52
JUN 9 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
de _____

MAILED 111 JUN 17 1959

JUN 10 1959

mt

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 5/25/59

FROM : SAC, San Juan (109-new)

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SITUATION IN CUBA
IS - CUBA

53402

124484

Rebulet to Legat, Havana, 5/21/59, making reference to INS report by [REDACTED]

b7c/d

It would be appreciated if the Bureau would make available a copy of said report for this office, it being noted that the information therein would be of value in connection with the case on [REDACTED] Bufile [REDACTED] SJ [REDACTED]

b7c

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Juan
- (cc: [REDACTED])

JFS:mls
(4)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12-4-99 BY 60272MLS/BCE/PR

d

[REDACTED]

b7c

EX - 124

REC-89

12 MAY 27 1959

NAT. ARCH. SEC.

545-

FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT

CUBA

FILE NO.

109-12-210

VOLUME NO.

15

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

URGENT 5-25-59

TO DIRECTOR

REC-58

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 727

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. NEWSPAPERS HERE ANNOUNCE FORMATION OF ~~QUOTE~~ CUBAN - HUMANIST LABOR FRONT ~~UNQUOTE~~ BACKED BY LEADERS OF 28 OUT OF 33 UNIONS WHICH COMPOSE CUBAN CONFEDERATION OF LABOR. IN STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES, ~~GROUP~~ STRONGLY DENOUNCED COMMUNISM, CLAIMING IT WAS TRYING TO INFILTRATE CUBAN REVOLUTION. JULY 26 ORGAN, ~~QUOTE~~ "REVOLUCION ~~UNQUOTE~~, THIS DATE CARRIED ARTICLE REFLECTING SUGAR WORKERS UNION, LARGEST CUBAN UNION, AT NATIONAL CONGRESS HELD MAY 24 BY VOTE 885 TO 13 CENSURED COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, ~~QUOTE~~ "HOY ~~UNQUOTE~~ FOR ~~QUOTE~~ ITS DISTORTED, LYING, SLANDEROUS AND COUNTER REVOLUTION-ARY REPORTING." ~~UNQUOTE~~.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/3/03 BY 60309 AUC TAM/MCT/ky

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 5-25-59 5:44 PM HL

REC-58

109-12-210-542

MAY 28 1959

FBI

RECEIVED - 10700

MAY 28 1959

52 JUN 1 1959

109-12-210

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 b7C

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National Security Act of 1947
and the CIA Act of 1949.

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-HQ-12-210-548, 549, document dated 5-13-59, search slip dated 5-25-59,
Serials 551, 552.

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F B I

Date: 5/27/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)*Political matters - Cuba*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-88)

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
IS-CUBA

Sw

ReNYtel to Bureau and Miami, 4/16/59.

ReNYtel advised that address 26 Broad Street, NYC, as furnished by [REDACTED] does not exist. Miami was requested to recontact [REDACTED] for correct address, but to date Miami has not furnished NYO any additional information.

b7c

This is to advise that established sources of NYO have furnished no information to date which would indicate CASTRO Government has rented any office for an intelligence center in NYC. P.

See serial 691

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/3/05 BY [REDACTED]

Tammy Hegg

- 3- Bureau (RM)
2- Miami (105-1747) (RM)
1- New York (109-88)

FIL: jr
(7)

REC-4

109-12-210-553

10 6-7
MAY 29 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.
Marta

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 JUN 3 1959

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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National Security Act of 1947
and the CIA Act of 1949.

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Attached airtel reports sent from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] obtained during her trip to Cuba.
[REDACTED] advised she read Castro's Agrarian
Reform Program and it was based on idea of
Chinese communist communes as advocated by
Mao Tse-tung. [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Reportedly expenses incurred by Presidential
Palace since 1/1/59 as well as other government
expenses have not been paid. It is [REDACTED]
belief as well as belief of others that this
is plan to destroy economy and eventually seize
property of businessmen. [REDACTED] stated
communist situation continues serious. She
stated executions reportedly have not stopped
as claimed and that training for invasion of
Dominican Republic is in progress. Page 12
[REDACTED] Information being disseminated to State, CIA,
Army, Navy, Air Force, INS, Customs and the
Department.

b7C

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-558 and enclosure pages 1-5

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local tradesmen and businessmen in Cuba. [REDACTED] stated that, in addition, none of the former outstanding bills incurred by the former government of Fulgencio Batista prior to January 1, 1959, have been paid to the local merchants and businessmen by the Castro Government. [REDACTED] also stated military purchases for the Army and purchases by officials of the Cuban Government and confiscated property and necessary supplies for these properties have been paid. [REDACTED] stated that not a single bill has been paid to the local businessmen in Cuba by the present government and that it is not because there is no money in the Cuban treasury, but it is her belief together with the general opinion of other people in Havana, that this is all a well-laid plan to destroy the economy and businessmen and eventually seize their property.

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] also advised that it is not a question of whether or not Cuba is going Communist as it is a fact that Cuba has gone Communist. She stated that her impression and the impression of many people in Havana was that Fidel Castro was naive and innocent of the Communist influence in his government. She stated that the general reaction among the middle and wealthy classes is that Fidel Castro is not naive and not innocent and that he is fully cognizant of the game he is playing in Cuba and the entire Caribbean area. [REDACTED] stated that she had gone through the Communist uprising in Guatemala several years ago and that the present situation in Cuba is 100% different than Guatemala and that it is more sinister than what appears on the surface.

b7c

NY 100-112

[REDACTED] advised that the good, intelligent people are dazed over the situation which has taken place in Cuba since January 1, 1959. She stated that the general feeling is that the Cuban people are looking to the United States for assistance, not that they are looking for material help, b7C but at least they desire to know whether or not they have the moral backing of the American people and the Government in their efforts to unseat this Communist Government which has taken over in Cuba. [REDACTED] stated that in comparing Cuba with Guatemala, [REDACTED] had never gotten the position in Guatemala as it has gotten it in Cuba.

[REDACTED] advised that whether Fidel Castro is a "tool" or a "leader" of this Communist movement in the Caribbean, it is imperative for the security of the United States and this hemisphere that he be stopped and stopped immediately or the United States would have the Communist threat and problem on their doorstep for the next 50 years. b7C

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] also stated that in regard to the question of executions it should be noted that the executions have not been stopped as has been claimed by the Castro Government. [REDACTED] advised that she had been told by [REDACTED] that the executions totaled 1,700. [REDACTED] stated that from another businessman in Oriente province, who kept an unofficial count together with another individual, advised her that there were 2,800 people executed that they knew about and that they had no knowledge of other executions which had taken place throughout the island.

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] told her that these "barbudos" were imprisoned because they were not converted to the Communist doctrine which is being taught in the military establishments and that when they are not converted they are arrested for an infraction

of the law, their beards are shaved off and they are sent home.

[REDACTED] stated that in regard the talk about the invasions of various Caribbean countries from Cuba, she spoke to numerous people and also saw it with her own eyes. She advised that in the province of Pinar Del Rio she saw a group on the north coast of Pinar Del Rio who were being trained and also another group being trained in the central section of the same province. She advised that these individuals are commonly referred to as marines. She stated that they are distinguished by their dress which consists of blue shirts, khaki trousers, the round straight bill caps, characteristic of the Chinese, on which is a small red flag pinned to the front of the cap where there is usually found an insignia. She stated that these marines have good equipment and that all wear a side-arm and carry either a rifle or a Thompson sub-machine gun, b7c

[REDACTED] and told her that these were the individuals being trained for the invasion of the Dominican Republic. b7c

[REDACTED] told her that Fidel Castro is as obsessed with the idea of invading the Dominican Republic and overthrowing Generalissimo Trujillo as he was with the overthrow of Batista in Cuba.

[REDACTED] stated that Castro was embarrassed by the invasion of Panama, the attitude of the United States Government and the action taken by the Organization of American States (OAS). [REDACTED] advised that Castro, upon his return to Havana, when questioned about these invasions, stated that it was not the propitious moment to invade the various Caribbean countries. [REDACTED] stated that it is the general opinion gathered from her various b7c

contacts during her recent visit to Havana, that when the time comes to invade the Dominican Republic, it will not be done by slow boats as in the case of Panama and that it will possibly be done by air drops.

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] also stated that while in Havana she ascertained that there were numerous Colombians in Havana at the same time and that they had been to see Fidel Castro. She stated that the talk was to the effect that the

b7C

government in Colombia could not last and that there were serious problems in Colombia regarding the Communists, which she was completely ignorant of.

[REDACTED] b7C

Communist situation in Colombia and how the Communists control certain rural areas and how the government is unable to get into these areas without fighting. [REDACTED] also stated that the Communists have taken over complete control of two Catholic universities in Colombia.

[REDACTED] stated that as a result of this information which she received from [REDACTED] it shed some light on the possible reason why there were Colombians in Havana speaking to Fidel Castro, as she had heard a rumor that they were also preparing an invasion of Colombia, but since she did not know the present conditions in Colombia she passed it off merely as idle talk and rumor. b7C

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 28, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: Alleged Cuban Plan to Sever
Relations with United States;
Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

[redacted] and [redacted] jointly
furnished the following information on May 24, 1959:

b2, b7D

Economic conditions in Cuba have grown steadily more critical ever since the Castro government seized power in Cuba on January 1, 1959. Fidel Castro has taken numerous steps to reduce the importation of luxury goods from the United States and now none can be found on sale in the department stores. The registration fees on American made cars are considerably higher than on other foreign made small cars, and Castro, himself, has openly advocated the use of the smaller cars in Cuba. Moreover, on several occasions, Castro has expressed an anti-American attitude in his public speeches. [redacted] and [redacted] stated that whereas their comments, as above, may have been misinterpreted by some individuals as indicating that Castro contemplates severing business and diplomatic relations with the United States, they [redacted] and [redacted] never made any such conclusive statement and have no specific information to this effect. Quite to the contrary, they said it is their opinion that Cuba and the Castro government are in dire need of economic aid from the United States.

b2
b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] further informed that it was their opinion that Castro planted a small number of his "hard-core" supporters throughout the crowds he addressed in his public speeches. It was the responsibility of these supporters to cheer and clap hands when Castro made anti-American remarks in his speeches. However, [redacted] and [redacted] said it was their observation that such remarks by Castro did not receive the general endorsement of the people of Cuba and it was very noticeable that Castro's derogatory remarks about the United States were not wildly cheered by the masses.

b2
b7D

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DATE 6/13/85 BY [redacted]

AGENCY 100- [redacted] 100-15-210 (64) State, USA, C-3,
REQ. RECD [redacted]
DATE FORW. 6/13/59
HOW FORW. [redacted]
BY [redacted]

109-12-210-560
ENCLOSURE

**ALLEGED CAUSES FOR THE CUBAN REACTIONS
WITH REGARD TO THE UNITED STATES
MATTERS - CUBA**

They informed that in general, the Cuban people believe that since all the economic support of the United States Government in the revolutionary endeavor and the Castro government has the recognition and support of the United States, according to the informants, this is one of the reasons that keeps the Cuban people behind Castro today. If the United States were to withdraw its economic support of the Castro government, many of the Cuban people would come to support Castro, the informants advised.

Other factors that account for the allegiance of the Cuban masses to Castro are:

1. The redistribution of land land among the peasant farmers under the agrarian reform policy.
2. The industries have been changed to labor in the industries which have been "intervened" by the Castro government.
3. The nationalization of companies and all real estate properties now owned and controlled by the Castro government.

The informants advised that the term "intervened" is applied to business now controlled and directed by the Castro government such as the telephone company, the Cuban electric, the milk industry, and many others. According to the informants, the business of industry that so much as had a contract with the Batista government is subject to intervention by the Castro government.

**ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER RELATIONS
WITH UNITED STATES; FOREIGN POLITICAL
MATTERS - CUBA**

The Castro government steps into these industries and assumes control by appointing one or more faithful supporters as government liaison officials on the board responsible for directing the business or industry. Through this liaison official, the Castro government has absolute dictatorial powers as to contracts and commitments entered into by the "intervened" businesses. In most instances, the liaison official has no previous business experience to justify his appointment, and this, coupled with extreme concessions being made to labor hastening bankruptcy for many industries.

In general, the only qualification the liaison official has is pledged allegiance to Castro. In some industries, the liaison officials have decreed wage increases up to 30 per cent for labor. Such wage increases, along with the freeing of consumer prices, have eliminated profit from many industries and removed incentive for capital investment. The informants predicted that the lack of foresightedness in the present Cuban government's economic policies will result in the economic strangulation of Cuba.

They added that as a result of such policies, the middle class and the rich of Cuba are suddenly opposed to Castro. They said that two of the largest department stores in Havana, Cuba, announced that business is so bad they are on the verge of closing. The informants opined that whereas the peasants and laborers now look upon Castro as their benefactor, the tide will abruptly turn as more businesses fail and unemployment increases by staggering numbers. The informants pointed out that the sugar crop will soon be harvested and the resulting increased unemployment will reduce the purchasing power of the people.

This in turn, will force many businesses to close and will be the start of economic chaos for Cuba.

31 3

**ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER RELATIONS
WITH UNITED STATES; FOREIGN POLITICAL
MATTERS - CUBA**

The informants said that only through another revolution is any change possible. A change through democratic processes is not possible. Castro gagged all potential political figures who might oppose him in Cuba. According to the informants, the Castro government has decreed that all political candidates in the Cuban elections of November, 1958, are "inhabilitado", which term means that they are prohibited from (1) voting in public elections, (2) running for public office, and (3) pursuing their profession, such as law or teaching.

Among the individuals who have suffered the loss of these rights are the following:

1. [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

b7c

The informants advised that they have a friend who served as a lieutenant in Castro's revolutionary troops and who told them that one entire battalion of the July 26th Movement troops was composed of Communists. The informants also stated that they have another friend, an anti-Communist, who is an attorney in Havana. This attorney told them that the College de Abogados, which is equivalent to a Bar Association in the United States, is now controlled by Communists in Havana, Cuba, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for an anti-Communist attorney to practice.

**ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER RELATIONS
WITH UNITED STATES; FOREIGN POLITICAL
MATTERS - CUBA**

The informants also advised that they have had personal contact with a number of police guards in the new government and it has been their experience that these guards are anti-American and pro-Soviet in their attitude and opinions. It was the observation of the informants that the Communist influence is appearing more and more in important areas within the new government. However, the informants said they had no personal knowledge of anyone in the Castro government being a card carrying member of the Cuban Communist Party.

Castro, according to the informants, will not tolerate criticism. When "Prensa Libre", a Cuban newspaper criticized Castro, Castro encouraged a mob to attack the newspaper. The informants pointed out that no one in Cuba dares speak openly against Castro or the new Cuban government for fear that Castro will order him put to death as a counter-revolutionary. The informants said that Castro is so ruthless that they doubt any group would dare organize a movement within Cuba to overthrow the Castro government. They stated that they knew of no organized opposition to Castro either in Cuba or the United States.

It should be noted that the July 26th Movement is an organization led by Fidel Castro which overthrew the Cuban government on January 1, 1959.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

May 28, 1959

Re: Alleged Cuban Plan to Sever
Relations with United States;
Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Withreference to the memorandum dated and
captioned as above, it is to be noted that contact with
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] has been insufficient to determine their
reliability. b2 b7D

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DATE 6/13/05 BY 10329 TMM/MCT/egg

AGENCY 100-444444, 100-444444, State, C-2,
REQ. FROM ONE, ONE,
DATE 6/12/59
HOW FORN 115
BY JHRI for

109-12-210-560
ENCLOSURE

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109-HQ-12-210-563 (documents dated 6-8-59 and 6-5-59)

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 21, 1959

FROM : Legat, Havana (66-101)

SUBJECT: Political Matters -
INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Submitted herewith are six copies of a memorandum captioned as above.

All information contained in this memorandum is already known to appropriate Embassy officials, [redacted]. It is to be noted that in many instances the personal opinions of the writer have been set forth, based on information received from sources of this office.

No dissemination of the memorandum as such has been made locally. It is classified confidential inasmuch as it reflects information obtained from confidential sources of this office in Cuba.

Extra copies of this letter and the enclosed memorandum have been prepared for forwarding by the Bureau to the Miami office for information.

Enclosure
4 - Bureau (2 - Miami)
1 - Havana
JTH:MEG
(5)

ENCLOSURE

DATE: 6/13/05
CLASSIFIED BY 60309 ARC TAP
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 1/6/13

109-12-210-564

JUN 9 1959

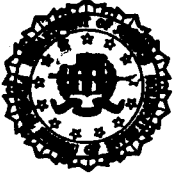
1 cc letter & encls
to Miami by U-7
mm. 5/26/59

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109-12-210



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 19, 1959

WJA
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

SYNOPSIS

RETURN OF CASTRO TO CUBA: CASTRO still idol of mobs but more temperate in public statements. His two closest aides, brother RAUL and ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, still making pre-Communist statements. (pp. 1-3). CASTRO wavers on when elections to be held, now states will announce within six months a date for elections. (pp. 3) EXECUTIONS continue and habeas corpus suspended for another 90-day period; people still attempting to flee country. LABOR elections showed triumph for July 26 Movement. (pp 6). In EDUCATION Havana University has reopened but private University Villanueva still closed and American former rector has left for U.S. (pp. 6-7). Government suffered defeat when 29 striking teachers at Balder resigned on pressure from students and parents. AGRICULTURE REFORM law signed: drastically curtails size of land holdings and divorces sugar mills from any land holding. Director of program is ANTONIO MUNIZ JIMENEZ, Communist. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS - continue to deteriorate. (pp 11) COMMUNISTS have penetrated revolutionary army and its educational system. Also active in revising Cuban textbooks for government. Communists aligning themselves with many programs of Castro Government. (pp. 11-14). CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES - Government attempting to deport ELIAS TAP RODRIGUEZ, and DINO CELLINI. (pp. 17). COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY action in immediate future not contemplated as CASTRO still has sympathy of mobs, Army, and police. (pp. 19). REVOLUTIONARY EX-PEDITIONS have ground to halt after embarrassing PANAMA fiasco. (pp 20).

60309 AUCTM/MLT/Hcy
6/13/59

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CLOSURE

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~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DATE 6/13/05

CLASSIFIED BY 60309 AUC DM/MLT/ty
DECLASSIFY ON: 161132030

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 19, 1959

Re: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

POLITICAL SCENE

On May 8, 1959, "El Maximo" leader of the Revolution, FIDEL CASTRO, made his triumphal return to Cuba after an absence of more than three weeks. The greeting he received on his return to Havana reflected that he still had a strangle hold on the sympathies of the people. After a slow procession from the airport to the Plaza of the Republic, CASTRO made a televised speech to about 600,000 persons assembled there. He showed himself to be just as verbose as in his previous appearance on the television screen. CASTRO told the people of his successful visit to the United States, Canada and the South American countries. He claimed no one had any reason to be afraid in Cuba, that there was freedom of the press, and the revolutionary government was neither capitalistic, communistic or centrist, but a step ahead of all of them. He called for the unity of the people behind the revolution.

On May 10, 1959, CASTRO again made a television appearance, this time putting on a 6-hour show. He spoke at various functions during the week of May 10 and made a reappearance on television on May 14, 1959.

CASTRO in his statements after his return from his trip has appeared to be more calm and tolerant in his remarks. The bitter attacks against "international oligarchy," the international press

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109-12-210-564

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Re: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - Cuba

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5/19/59

services, and "counter-revolutionaries" have been missing from his more recent talks.

During CASTRO's absence from Cuba his place as Prime Minister was taken by AGUSTO ~~MARTINEZ~~ ~~SANCHEZ~~, Cuban Minister of Defense. Although little was heard from this individual, the Prime Minister's brother, RAUL ~~CASTRO~~, broke into the limelight. On April 20, 1959, RAUL CASTRO, who is Chief of the Cuban Armed Forces, in a public speech attacked JOSE ~~FIGUERES~~, ex-President of Costa Rica; [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] and the international press. He raked up the old claim that the United States had aided ~~BATISTA~~ and claimed that the accusation that there was communist influence in the government was being used by enemies of the revolution. He stated that if his actions could be termed communistic, he then was a communist. He further stated that Cuba was not Guatemala and that the first person like CASTILLO ~~ARMAS~~ who attempted a landing on Cuban shores would be annihilated. In commenting concerning rumors of expeditions being outfitted in Cuba for the invasion of other countries, he stated that the revolutionary government had a firm policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries.

Another one of the Cuban leaders heard from during the absence of FIDEL CASTRO was ERNESTO "CHE" ~~GUEVARA~~, ^{Cuba} Chief of Havana's execution chamber, La Cabana Fortress. "CHE" GUEVARA, who all sources report to be very close to RAUL CASTRO, also brought in

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Re: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - Cuba

5/19/59

statements concerning Guatemala. He stated "Mr. (JACOBO) ARBENZ, smeared as a communist, made a moderate revolution compared with ours; he made a distribution of land and agrarian reform less important than the one made by the revolution in Cuba. A defamatory campaign was first made against him; afterwards an invasion financed with foreign money (referring to CASTILLO ARMAS). The people of Cuba should be alert against a similar revolution from the same origin; they should understand that unity is the only successful way to combat these maneuvers." It is to be noted that "CHE" GUEVARA spent some time in Guatemala during the time that JACOBO ARBENZ was President there. The JACOBO ARBENZ government was publicly known to be pro-communist.

ELECTIONS

CASTRO in his public statements has made numerous remarks as to just when the Cuban people might expect elections to be held. On first assuming his position as Prime Minister, he mentioned that elections would be held within two years. Shortly before going to the United States he stated in public speeches that the people should not consider elections until the objectives of the revolution had been consolidated; namely, employment, literacy for all, land for the peasants, hospital and school facilities, etc. On the television program, "Meet the Press," in the United States, he was questioned sharply concerning the variance in his statements concerning elections. On his return to Cuba in a speech on May 8, 1959, he stated that a date

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Re: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - Cuba

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for elections would be set within six months and that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency.

EXECUTIONS

Newspaper accounts reflect that over 600 persons have now been executed by the Cuban Revolutionary Government for "war crimes." Two sources, however, who are close to high officials of the Cuban Government, have estimated that up to date between 1600 and 2000 ^{Cuba} have been victims of the Cuban firing squad. (Sources are [REDACTED] [REDACTED] - protect, and [REDACTED].

b2
b7C
b7D

On May 5, 1959, the Counselor of Ministers announced that the right of habeas corpus would be suspended for another 90 days. This would permit the government to continue to carry out summary court-martial of civilians and the military. FIDEL CASTRO, however, in a public speech on May 8, 1959, stated that the trials would now taper off as most of the "war criminals" had been liquidated. On May 16, 1959, the government announced that civilians, who had not been engaged in any atrocities with the police or military would henceforth be given a trial in a civil court.

In connection with the attitude of the people of Cuba toward the executions, there is still a definite sense of fear on the part of many that accusations might be brought against them for having been collaborators with the BATISTA regime. During the past month on two occasions airplanes of the Cuban Airlines have been highjacked by persons who wanted to flee Cuba. These planes arrived at Key West and Miami, Florida, respectively. There has also been an increase in the number of individuals attempting to flee

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Cuba by boat. This has increased to such an extent that in the latter part of April the Naval Attache in the Embassy advised that the Cuban Navy had now set up a definite patrol system between Cuba and the Florida coast in order to prevent persons in Cuba from seeking sanctuary in the United States.

The Embassy here has also received word that the asylum problem of exiles in the Embassies of Latin American countries has again become somewhat acute. The original group who sought asylum in these Embassies in the first days of January, 1959, have all departed, but beginning about the end of March, 1959, these Embassies were again besieged with requests by individuals attempting to secure asylum.

LABOR

During the absence of FIDEL CASTRO, Cuban labor put on a tremendous show on May 1, 1959. A mass parade skillfully organized brought forth approximately one million persons in the Central Plaza of Havana. A feature of the parade was the marching by the "workers militia." Shortly prior to this manifestation, various leaders of the Cuban Government and heads of labor announced that henceforth the workers should receive military training. The parade of May 1 reflected that small groups of both men and women were bearing arms.

The "maximo" leader of the revolution, FIDEL CASTRO, was conveniently absent from the city at the time of this manifestation. Many sources presume that his absence was well planned as they felt he did not wish to be present and, therefore, identify himself with

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the demands of the workers. Noticeably absent during this demonstration were signs of any anti-American sentiments. Also absent were placards and banners indicating that the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP - Cuban Communist Party) had control of the proceedings.

In connection with Cuban labor, the organ of the July 26 Movement in Havana, namely, the daily newspaper, "Revolucion," in its issue of April 7, 1959, carried the text of a telegram sent by [REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED] of the Confederacion de Trabajadores Cubanos (CTC - Confederation of Cuban Workers), in which he expressed the solidarity of the Cuban "proletariat" with the demands of the Mexican Railroad Workers and condemned the police repression of them. It is to be noted that the Mexican Railroad Workers' Union is reportedly communist dominated and that the Mexican Government had declared persona non grata two Soviet diplomatic personnel assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City whom the Mexican Government claimed had been inciting the Mexican Railroad Workers in their demands against the Government.

During the month of April, 1959, elections were held in Cuba among the hundreds of sugar workers unions. In most cases the slates of offices were those proposed by the July 26 Movement contesting against those supported by the PSP. Press comments reflected that in most instances those supported by the July 26 Movement had triumphed.

EDUCATIONAL SITUATION

On May 11, 1959, the University of Havana, closed for the past two and one-half years, reopened its doors. Prior to its re-opening there took place a purge of both faculty and students which

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was carried out by committees with equal representatives from the faculty and student body. This university, with a student body of approximately 17,000, has by no means reinstituted all of its courses. The opening to date might be termed merely a "token" one.

No sooner was the word passed to the students that their educational benefits had been reinstituted than bickering broke out among the student leaders. [REDACTED] (u)

[REDACTED]

b7c

The second largest university in Cuba, Villanueva, a private institution conducted by the American Augustinian Fathers, continues to be closed as it refuses to accept the provisions of Law 11. According to this law, no credits will be allowed to any student who attended classes while the University of Havana was closed and the government will not recognize any degrees granted during such time. [REDACTED]

b7c

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close to authorities at Villanueva have advised that FIDEL CASTRO himself states that Law 11 will be modified in favor of the students at that university. (Sources for the above are [REDACTED] b7C b7D

and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - information disseminated to Embassy). Cuba

In regard to the secondary school system, the government suffered a severe setback when 29 striking school teachers at the largest private secondary school in Cuba, Baldor, resigned their positions. These 29 teachers had been publicly backed in their demands by FIDEL CASTRO, the Minister of Education ARMANDO HART, and [REDACTED] These teachers, a minority b7C of the more than 200 employed by the school, had attempted to incite the students in open rebellion against the school authorities and had demanded wage increases and other benefits. Both the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Education publicly backed their demands and students from a local public institution attempted to occupy Baldor by force. Baldor authorities, however, secured the wholehearted cooperation of the vast majority of the students and parents and the 29 teachers capitulated and resigned their positions.

AGRARIAN REFORM

The long awaited Agrarian Reform program was signed into law on May 17, 1959, in a ceremony which took place high in the slopes of the Sierra Maestra mountains in the eastern-most part of Cuba. The law as announced was a distinct shock to the conservatives

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and to the large land owners. It established the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (NIRA) with FIDEL CASTRO as president and ANTONIO NUNEZ JIMENEZ as executive director. According to the provisions of the law, both government owned land and private land in excess of 1,000 acres will be distributed to landless peasants who will receive a minimum of at least 66 2/3 acres of fertile land. These lands may not be embargoed nor alienated and will enjoy certain tax exemptions. Priority for getting land to be distributed will go to (1) landless revolutionary war veterans and their dependents, (2) war crimes victims, (3) dependents of persons killed fighting against the Batista tyranny, and (4) members of auxiliary corps of the rebel army.

All land owners whether personal or a corporation owning more than 1,000 acres are obligated by the law to present to the National Institute of Agrarian Reform within 90 days a sworn statement covering vital statistics of property owned. Payments for expropriated land will be based on the value of the land as it appears on municipal assessments registered prior to October 10, 1958. Land will be paid for with 20-year government bonds bearing 4% interest.

The law also calls for (1) the creation of local land reform committees in each municipality, (2) establishment of a broad system of farm cooperatives, (3) declaration that the government can claim land which (a) is owned by firms whose stockholders are not named, (b) where the stockholders are not Cuban citizens, and (c) where the stockholders appear as owners or officials of companies owning sugar mills.

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The law is considered to be most drastic and stocks of sugar companies on the Havana stock exchange suffered a sharp drop immediately after its promulgation.

In connection with the Agrarian Reform, for the past four months there has been a concerted drive throughout Cuba for industries, unions, students, and employees to donate farm equipment machinery to the Agrarian Reform. This machinery is seen stockpiled at various places. It is the consensus of opinion of persons with a knowledge of the agricultural problems in Cuba that 75% of the machinery purchased in connection with program will be nothing more than "junk" within a 3-month period. They point out that a vast number of the machines are inadequate for the work to be performed on the hard cement-like clay soil prevalent in Cuba and that the disbursement of such equipment to the average Cuban peasant will only mean its ruin inasmuch as these individuals have little mechanical sense and will not properly care for the equipment.

This office has been informed by two sources close to the Minister of Agriculture, SORI ^{Cuba}MARIN, that he is highly disappointed with the Agrarian Reform program believing it to be entirely too radical. (Sources are [redacted] of Point IV, U. S. Embassy, and [redacted] ^{U.S. Cuba}) According to these sources, SORI ^{Cuba}MARIN believes that he will be relieved of his position in the near future. ^{b7C b7D}

Concerning ANTONIO ^{member of P.S.P.}NUNEZ JIMENEZ, this individual was formerly a professor at the University of Las Villas in Santa Clara, is a ^{Cuba}prominent geographer, and is publicly known to be anti-American.

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He is also a member of the commission which is to revise Cuba's history textbooks.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND TEMPERAMENT OF THE PEOPLE

All sources state that the economic conditions continue to deteriorate. Due to radical measures being taken by the Cuban Government with respect to private property, no one is inclined to invest in any capitalistic venture in Cuba at the present time. The value of the peso which up to January 1, 1959, was a stable currency, traded dollar for dollar with U. S. currency, has decreased markedly on the Cuban black market. Dollar checks in Cuba at the present time will bring a premium of 12 to 18% on the black market. All Cubans with any dollar reserves are attempting by all means possible to get the funds out of Cuba, fearing that an actual devaluation will come in the immediate future.

Although there is vast unemployment, the humble people still look to FIDEL CASTRO as their savior. He continues to promise them a better life. He has been able to deliver on one promise, namely, that of an honest government.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE

The theme for the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP - Cuban Communist Party) in Cuba has continued to be "advance the revolution." Under this guise of cooperation, coordination and cooperation with the July 26 Movement, the Communists have sought to align themselves with many of the programs of the CASTRO government, the most notable of which has been the Agrarian Land Reform. The communists have also called for lower rents, cheaper food, less imports and, in general, everything for the people that would obtain for the Communists the support of the people.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[redacted] and [redacted]

b2, b7D

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By the end of March, 1959, it had become apparent that the PSP was concentrating on infiltrating the ranks of the revolutionary army and it had been reported that the center of the infiltration was at La Cabana Fortress where ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA was in command and where Captain ANTONIO NUNEZ JIMENEZ is in charge of education of the soldiers. Source advised that NUNEZ is a PSP member of long standing. During March it had been reported that the PSP had penetrated the educational section of the revolutionary army and was in the process of revising completely the instructional manuals and including political-social courses in the curriculum. It was reported that many of the courses being added are communistic.

Reportedly, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ and JOAQUIN ~~X~~ORDOQUI, both members of the National Executive Bureau and the National ^(Cuba) Committee of the PSP, are exerting a great deal of influence with the army and had been given special privileges and entree to the military establishments in Havana. During March it was reported that the PSP had in the revolutionary army three majors (highest rank in the army), 14 captains, and many others of lesser rank. (Sources are [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (S) b2, b7D, b1)

During the first week of April, 1959, information was received that a committee had been appointed by the Minister of Education to revise the history textbooks being used in Cuban schools. Of the nine individuals appointed to the committee, four were reported to be either communists or communist sympathizers and the ideology of one was not known. Three were reported to be not in sympathy with the communists. (Source: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (S) b7C/D)

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In the field of labor the communists, smarting under the fact that they were "organized out" of the directing body of the Confederation of Cuban Workers, went to work at the union level to attempt to obtain control of as many local unions as possible. Havana newspapers during the past few days have reflected the results of some of these elections and it is noted that the communist have been decisively beaten in the unions of the sugar industry, the electrical industry, the transportation industry, the telephone industry and the tobacco industry. This has caused somewhat of a morale problem within the PSP in view of the fact that the rank and file members of the PSP had been told that in a free election the PSP would make large gains in the industrial field, but this has failed to materialize. A number of the elections have not as yet been held but the trend at this point is that the PSP has failed to obtain substantial backing in labor circles. (Sources are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in the Embassy).

b2
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b7C

The trip made by FIDEL CASTRO to the United States resulted in consternation in high level PSP circles in view of anti-communist statements made by CASTRO on this trip. It has been reported, however, that the PSP is taking a "wait and see" attitude to determine the political climate under which they must live in Cuba. It has been reported that the top level PSP officials feel that CASTRO's statements may have been for U. S. public consumption rather than a flat statement of policy. (Sources are [REDACTED] and public sources.)

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While the exact numerical strength of the PSP in Cuba is not known, it was estimated in the Fall of 1958 that there were approximately 12,000 members of the PSP. Information has been received that since January 1, 1959, 3579 new members have been recruited into the communist effort in Cuba, of which 2184 have been recruited into the Party itself while the remaining 1395 have been recruited in the Socialist Youth Movement. (Sources are [REDACTED] and an estimate made by the American Ambassador.)

b2
b7D

Information has been received to the effect that on April 24, 1959, the Royal Dutch Airlines was officially advised by the Russian Government that five prepaid passages were available for Cubans to proceed from Havana to Moscow to arrive in Moscow prior to the May Day parade. [REDACTED] a well known Cuban communist, was one of the individuals included in the group for whom passage was paid. [REDACTED] (S) [REDACTED] advised the same.)

Russia

b7C

b1
b2
b7D

The newspapers in Havana during the first week of May, 1959, reported the arrival in Havana of two Soviet labor leader delegates to the May Day festivities in Havana. It was reported, however, that due to visa and passage problems, they did not arrive in Havana until on or about May 4, 1959.

On April 20, 1959, a PSP rally in Guantanamo City, Cuba, was broken up by a mob of rioting students. The rioters attacked [REDACTED]

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The mob shouted "Cuba without communism" and "Go back to Russia." It is significant that this anti-communist demonstration was not reported by the July 26 press [REDACTED] (S)

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It has been interesting to observe the approach of Havana newspapers to the communist situation in Cuba. It has been noted that "Prensa Libre" and Diario de la Marina" have continued carrying articles and statements of an anti-communist nature while other newspapers have been noticeably avoiding articles of an anti-communist nature. "Revolucion" of May 8, 1959, the official organ of the July 26 Movement, blasted [REDACTED] for an article written by him which appeared in "Hoy" the previous day. The blast in "Revolucion" claimed that the communists were trying to cause dissension in the July 26 Movement and that they had entered into a pact with BATISTA several years previously. "Hoy" answered with an article subsequently and the feud over this item and other similar differences of opinion have continued. This indicates a widening breach between the communists and the July 26 Movement. b7C

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

GAMBLING

The gambling casinos in Cuba continue to be plagued by lack of business. Sources indicate that all casinos are losing money at the present time. The Havana-Riviera Hotel and casino, a combined operation in which MEYER LANSKY ^{Florida} has a major interest is, for example, reported to be losing \$120,000 a month. The Sans Souci casino, formerly operated by SANTO ~~TRAFFICANTE~~ (Miami Top Hoodlum) has closed because of financial problems. Two other casinos, the Plaza and St. Johns, have remained closed in order to keep financial losses at a minimum.

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The recent arrest and impending deportation of [REDACTED] (Miami Top Hoodlum) and DINO CELLINI, FBI #2898122, both of whom are connected with the Havana-Riviera casino has caused a great deal of consternation in gambling circles. SANTO TRAFFICANTE has gone into hiding and is reported to have offered to turn himself in to Mario Fernandez, Cuban Attorney General, provided Fernandez promises not to deport him to the United States. In addition, [REDACTED] (Miami Top Hoodlum), as well as [REDACTED] Canadian narcotics trafficker, have been arrested by Cuban police.

TOP HOODLUMS

With the exception of [REDACTED] and SANTO TRAFFICANTE, all other top hoodlums in the Havana area have returned to the United States. Sources have indicated that the dubious future of gambling in Cuba, coupled with the expressed intention of the Cuban Government to rid the country of the hoodlum element, caused these hoodlums to depart.

POLICE TIE-UPS WITH ORGANIZED CRIME

To date, no information has been received indicating any police tie-ups with organized criminal activity.

POLICE EFFICIENCY

While there has been some general improvement in certain police agencies in Cuba, in the main the police continue to be lacking in effectiveness. Only the Secret Police, an agency of the Ministry of Government, and the Department of Investigation of the Cuban

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Revolutionary Police have retained sufficient trained men to form a base upon which to build. A source has indicated that it is doubtful whether the police could control mob violence if it should break out on a fairly large scale. Recently during the carnival celebration, the police shot 13 individuals while trying to quiet a group fight and was finally forced to call upon reinforcements from the Revolutionary Army camps at Libertad and La Cabana before order could be restored.

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~~SECRET~~COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

Although there is widespread discontent with the policies of FIDEL CASTRO among upper and middle classes and among the professional people, there is at present no organized opposition to the present government. Sources advise that inasmuch as CASTRO still has the mobs believing in his doctrines that it would be foolhardy to attempt at present any counter-revolutionary golpe. The army and police forces of BATISTA have been thoroughly eliminated and although the present groups are not well trained, CASTRO can rely on their almost complete cooperation. The leaders of the Air Force and Navy are reported to be not in complete accord with CASTRO's policies, but these organizations do not have the manpower or the training to spearhead a successful counter-revolution.

Sources do not believe that a successful golpe could be engineered by an invasion force from foreign shores as they would have no popular backing on their arrival here. Should persons, such as [redacted] ^{Cuba} lead such an expedition, it would be particularly disastrous as he is considered by the people to be the epitome of the Cuban "gangster" type of politician. b7C

With the gradual worsening of the economic situation, the chances are that CASTRO will lose some of his "mob" appeal. Hunger may be the weapon which will topple CASTRO from his throne of dreams.

(Sources are [redacted] b2 b7C b7D

PSI -

and [redacted]

Disseminated locally.)

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

It has been reported that a source close to FIDEL CASTRO stated on May 7, 1959, that CASTRO's embarrassment over the Panamanian affair and the fear of solidifying the Organization of American States against Cuba had resulted in the abandonment of the Government-sponsored invasion plans against other dictators utilizing 3,000 Cuban Marines which have been trained since the middle of January, 1959, for this purpose. Another source [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] (Sources
are [REDACTED] and PSI [REDACTED] y b7C/D

At least two groups of revolutionaries [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] have been arrested in recent weeks when they attempted to leave Cuba for Nicaragua. It has been noted, however, that [REDACTED] is anti-communist and the possibility exists that the arrests were for the purpose of giving an advantage to a second major group which is [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] which is anti-United States and communist influenced. b1 (S)

[REDACTED] in Havana, reportedly stated in March, 1959, that an invasion of Haiti was not imminent and that he believed the Cuban Government was more interested in (S) b7C

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action against Nicaragua than [redacted] Haiti at that time. [redacted] b1

(S) On May 15, 1959, Havana newspapers carried a front page notice by the Chief of the Cuban Police that anyone engaging in or contributing in any manner to any expedition against another country will be summarily severely punished under revolutionary law.

It has been reported that the source close to FIDEL CASTRO, referred to above, stated on May 12, 1959, that CASTRO has a hazy dream of liberating the Latin American people from dictators and eventually uniting Latin countries possibly into one country. He further stated, according to this source, that on May 9, 1959, CASTRO met with a group of Haitians and on May 10, 1959, with a group composed of Guatemalans, Nicaraguans, and two Costa Ricans, both meetings were reportedly for the purpose of discussing help in invasions to be given to the groups by CASTRO. The meetings reportedly ended with no agreement reached but with CASTRO's assurance of help. The same source reported that CASTRO [redacted] b7C

(Source is [redacted])

While it appears that CASTRO has been embarrassed by the Panamanian affair and has at least temporarily been forced to withhold any open support for invasion of other Latin American countries, it is entirely possible he still has such ideas in mind as were so openly expressed by him immediately after the successful Cuban revolution.

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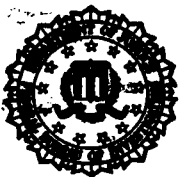
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
May 28, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/06 BY 60398 [signature]

ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN
TO SEVER RELATIONS
WITH THE UNITED STATES

CUBA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] in conversation with him, described FIDEL CASTRO as "a Soviet" by which he meant that CASTRO is a Communist of the same type as those presently in control of the government of Soviet Russia. He stated he was advised by [REDACTED] that the wages of workers, both on farms and in factories in Cuba have been raised to the point where many businesses are failing and farmers are unable to make a profit. He advised that [REDACTED] stated that farmers are being permitted to keep only enough of their produce to feed their own families and the rest is being distributed by the government to others.

He stated he was informed by [REDACTED] that businessmen and financiers are taking all their money out of circulation because the government of Cuba is taking it away from them as rapidly as possible; bank accounts and safety deposit boxes are frozen; rents have been arbitrarily cut in half, and frozen.

[REDACTED] advised he was informed by [REDACTED] that FIDEL CASTRO has ordered the production of sugar beets in Cuba doubled and has stated it is his intention to smash the producers of sugar beets in the United States. In this connection, [REDACTED] stated that CASTRO reportedly made the statement that all treaties and trade agreements with the United States are null and void.

AGENCY 100- [REDACTED] State, C.S.A.
REQ. REC'D ONE, PSI, 6-2
DATE 6/2/59
HOW FORN. [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-565

300 [REDACTED]
6-2-59
[signature]

RE: ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER
RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

He advised that [REDACTED] told him of two rumors which are widespread in Cuba at the present time. One is that the CASTRO government recently obtained from a Russian submarine nine million dollars in United States currency and a large quantity of small arms made in the United States. The second rumor is that an attack is going to be made on the United States Naval Installation at Guantanamo Bay, Guantanamo, Oriente, Cuba. He could furnish no further information concerning these rumors. b7C

[REDACTED] He advised that during the time he was in Cuba, he noted that many persons who are known Communists are talking daily on Havana radio stations and articles by them are appearing in Havana newspapers. He stated he learned while in Havana that 23 of the 26 Sindicatos (labor unions) are dominated by persons known to be Communists. b7C

He stated it is common knowledge in Havana that the present government is censoring all mail entering and leaving Cuba and that the government has tapped the telephones of many people. He stated it is also common knowledge that an individual known as "Che" GUEVARA, a citizen of Argentina, is engaged in the indoctrination of political prisoners in a prison known as the Fortelaza de la Cabana in Havana, and that he gives Communist instruction there on a daily basis.

[REDACTED] advised that it is his opinion, based on his own observations and on information furnished to him by [REDACTED] that the current Cuban government may be contemplating a break in relations with the United States. b7C

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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DATE 10/10/90 BY 1043

This office is presently preparing a report which will be entitled INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - CINA and which will be forwarded to the Bureau on June 12, 1956. This report will set forth information concerning Points 3 and 4 contained in report.

It is to be noted that under date of March 19, 1956, this office submitted a report entitled FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CINA which set forth information requested in report. Also, under date of May 21, 1956, there was forwarded to the Bureau a report entitled INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - CINA which dealt with the subject matter.

Rebulet May 7, 1956, entitled ESPIONAGE AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE MATTERS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE MATTERS - CINA

Legal Attache, Havana (65-41)

Director, FBI (65-63867-210)

June 11, 1956

15-63987-210-1

mb

[REDACTED]

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force (Enclosure)

1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service (Enclosure)

Bureau of Customs (Enclosure)

[REDACTED]

The Joint Staff
Room 2E966
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

b7c

109-12-210-564

1 - Mr. Nasca
1 - Liaison

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DATE 3/15/85 BY SP6 BJA/mr May 28, 1959
#229,861

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Communism

On May 19, 1959, an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Ernesto Guevara, Raul Castro and labor leaders advised that at the urging of and with the support of the Cuban Communist Party began arming the workers' militia. This was evident in the May Day parade; however, Fidel Castro upon his return to Cuba reportedly publicly denounced such action claiming there was no need for it.

Another informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on May 21, 1959, that the communists were reportedly defeated in the country-wide balloting of railroad unions and the informant did not hear of any communists being elected. Reportedly, the Cuban Communist Party was being badly defeated at the union polls throughout industry although a few were elected who ran on the July 26 Movement ticket instead of openly as communists.

"Revolucion," the organ of the July 26 Movement, reportedly carried several articles during the past two weeks attacking [REDACTED] claiming divisionary tactics had been used and that the communists had collaborated with Batista.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past on May 22, 1959, advised that there are approximately six known communists holding important positions in the Ministry of Justice. The source did not identify these alleged communists. This source also advised that Ernesto Guevara is being sent to the United Arab Republic and India as a representative of the Cuban Government. The source believed that this is a plan on Castro's part to place Guevara in a position where he cannot control or interfere with Government policies as Guevara did in the past. In addition, the

109-584210
V.H. Nasca:tw 1 -- 64-200-210 (CP, Cuba)

(15) 1 -- 109-584 (Anti-Fidel Castro Activities)

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ENCLOSURE

1 - CIA, ACSI, ONI, OSI, INS, CUST
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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

source stated that the Minister of Agriculture, Serf Marin, reportedly is disappointed with the agrarian reform program which has been promulgated, claiming it is much too radical and will bring economic chaos to Cuba's agriculture. Antonio Mases Jimenez, who has been named administrator of the agrarian reform program, has been reported as procommunist and anti-American.

A source who has furnished insufficient information upon which to judge his reliability advised on May 17, 1959, that the communists are claiming that the United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba, tried to save Jose Gustavo Guevedo, Investigations Chief, Bureau for the Repression of Communist Activities, from execution without success.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on May 16, 1959, that Catholic Church officials believe that Fidel Castro is beginning to recognize the danger of communist infiltration. Castro reportedly advised the auxiliary bishop of Havana that the University of Villanova would be permitted to reopen shortly.

The "Havana Post" on May 22, 1959, carried an article entitled, "This is not a Red Revolution." The article indicates that Castro denounced "extremist labor agitation" as counterrevolutionary. When asked if he meant the communists, Castro reportedly replied, "Perhaps there is a lot of coincidence."

Revolutionary Activity

A source with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability on April 30, 1959, advised there appeared to be no possibility of an invasion of the Dominican Republic from Cuba because of the new attitude of the Castro Government.

Another source with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability on May 21, 1959, advised he learned from sources he did not identify that the Panamanian expeditionaries who sailed

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

from Batabano, Cuba, had marched through the town to board the vessel and "certainly Government must have known about it."

Fidel Castro reportedly reiterated publicly on May 21, 1959, that Cuba would not permit any revolutionary expeditions to depart from its shores.

Anti-Castro Activities

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past on May 21, 1959, advised that Carlos Prio Socarras, a former president of Cuba, plans to leave Cuba in the near future for a three months' trip to France, Spain and West Germany. Prio reportedly told the source that he desired to leave Cuba until "things cool off."

[REDACTED] an anti-Batista organization, in a public statement on May 19, 1959, reportedly stated that his organization intended to form a political party. The source who furnished the data in the preceding paragraph advised that no organized counterrevolutionary group had been formed as yet. He has been informed by sugar magnates that if no relief is forthcoming from the agrarian reform program, the sugar magnates will subsidize a counter-revolutionary movement to protect their investments. b7C

Another informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on May 21, 1959, that the rich, middle and lower middle classes have engaged in a campaign of purchasing only basic necessities in order to hasten economic chaos and bring about Castro's deposal. This informant further advised that Raul Castro has replaced the leaders of the Second National Front of Escambray, an anti-Batista organization, with his own followers. This action reportedly enraged both the leaders and the followers of this group. It is noted that [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] Some leaders of the group reportedly claim they will take violent countermeasures and have the arms and the followers to accomplish this.

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Several sources have reported that there is no organized counterrevolutionary group in Cuba at the present time. These sources reported that if economic conditions worsen and Castro loses his grip on the lower classes, there are many groups which would be willing to engage in a counterrevolution. These groups would include former army personnel, former police personnel, associates of those who have been imprisoned or executed, those who have suffered economic loss because of Castro's programs and those who fought against Batista and have received no recognition from the Castro movement.

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☐ **Airgram**

☒ **Cablegram**

DATE: 6/13/05

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5-22-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 720

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. REBUCAB MAY 19 LAST AND INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA MAY 21 LAST. NUMBER ONE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE. [REDACTED] ADVISED MAY 19 THAT ERNESTO GUEVARA, RAUL CASTRO, AND LABOR LEADERS AT URGING AND WITH SUPPORT OF PARTIDO SOCIALISTA POPULAR (PSP) BEGAN ARMING WORKERS MILITIA WHICH WAS EVIDENT IN MAY DAY PARADE BUT FIDEL CASTRO UPON RETURN PUBLICLY DENOUNCED SUCH ACTION CLAIMING NO NEED FOR SAME. b2 b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISED MAY 21 COMMUNISTS LOST OUT IN BALLOTING IN COUNTRYWIDE RAILROAD UNIONS AND HE HEARD OF NONE ELECTED. STATE PSP TAKING TERRIFIC BEATING AT UNION POLLS THROUGHOUT INDUSTRY ALTHOUGH FEW ELECTED WHO RAN ON JULY 26 MOVEMENT TICKET INSTEAD OF OPENLY AS COMMUNISTS. QUOTE "REVOLUCION" UNQUOTE ORGAN OF JULY 26 MOVEMENT HAD SEVERAL ARTICLES PAST TWO WEEKS ATTACKING [REDACTED] CLAIMING DIVISIONARY TACTICS. b7C b7D AND THAT COMMUNISTS HAD COLLABORATED WITH BATISTA. [REDACTED] Cuba

[REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY SIX KNOWN COMMUNISTS WITH IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. [REDACTED] FORMER COMMUNIST, ADVISED MAY 17 COMMUNISTS ARE CLAIMING EMBASSY TRIED TO SAVE JOSE CASTANO QUEVEDO, INVESTIGATIONS CHIEF, BUREAU FOR REPRESSION COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, Cuba

Vito Stata (encl)
1 - CIA, JCS, OSI, INS
Customs Dept Staff, 150 (encl)
5-28-59

Memo Laboue encl)
V H N 2w

REC- 91/09-12-210-568

SECRET

25 JUN 11 1959

cc: Mr Belmont
cc: Mr Roach
COT
b7C

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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PAGE TWO FROM HAVANA NO. 720

FROM EXECUTION WITHOUT SUCCESS. [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] ADVISED MAY 16 CATHOLIC CHURCH OFFICIALS BELIEVE
 CASTRO BEGINNING TO RECOGNIZE DANGER OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
 AND CASTRO ADVISED AUXILIARY BISHOP OF HAVANA THAT UNIVERSITY
 VILLANUEVA WOULD BE PERMITTED TO REOPEN SHORTLY. [REDACTED] Cuba

ADVISED THIS DATE ERNESTO GUEVARA BEING SENT BY GOVERNMENT AS
 REPRESENTATIVE TO UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AND INDIA. SOURCE
 BELIEVES THIS IS PLAN ON PART OF CASTRO TO PLACE GUEVARA IN
 POSITION IN WHICH HE CANNOT INTERFERE WITH OR CONTROL GOVERN-
 MENT POLICIES AS IN PAST. QUOTE "THE HAVANA POST" UNQUOTE OF
 MAY 22 CARRIED ARTICLE WITH LARGE CAPTION QUOTING CASTRO QUOTE
 "THIS IS NOT A RED REVOLUTION." UNQUOTE ARTICLE REFLECTS CASTRO
 DENOUNCED QUOTE "EXTREMIST LABOR AGITATION" UNQUOTE AS COUNTER
 REVOLUTIONARY AND ASKED IF HE MEANT THE COMMUNISTS, HE REPLIED
 QUOTE "PERHAPS THERE IS A LOT OF COINCIDENCE." UNQUOTE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED SORI MARIN DISAPPOINTED WITH AGRARIAN REFORM
 PROGRAM WHICH HAS BEEN PROMULGATED CLAIMING IT IS MUCH TOO
 RADICAL AND WILL BRING ECONOMIC CHAOS TO COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURE.
 ANTONIO XIMENEZ JIMENEZ, NAMED ADMINISTRATOR OF AGRARIAN REFORM,
 ACCORDING TO PSI [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] IS DEFINITELY
 PRO COMMUNIST AND ANTI AMERICAN. NUMBER TWO FOLLOWS AS CABLE
 721. b7C/D

*Potential Security Informant JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

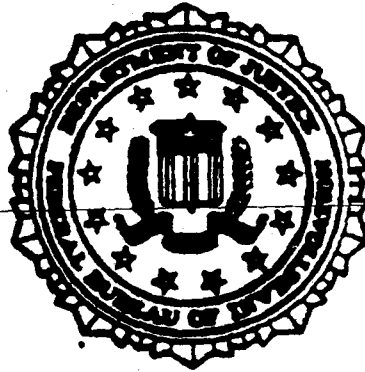
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MAP

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FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

CUBA

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

16

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5-22-59

REC-53

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 723

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. FOLLOWING IS PART FOUR OF
 HAVANA CABLE 720. PART NUMBER 4 SOURCES MENTIONED ABOVE. OF
 SOURCES MENTIONED ABOVE FOLLOWING FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO IN
 PAST. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] FOLLOWING FURNISHED INSUF-
 FICIENT INFO TO JUDGE RELIABILITY: [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED]

JAMES T. HAVERTY

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109-12--210-519
25 JUN 11 1959

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Cablegram

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5-22-59

TO DIRECTOR

REC-53

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO 722

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. FOLLOWING IS PART THREE OF
 HAVANA CABLE NUMBER 720. NUMBER 3. ANTI CASTRO OPPOSITION.

[REDACTED] IN HAVANA, ADVISED MAY 21
 THAT CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS PLANS DEPART CUBA NEAR FUTURE FOR THREE
 MONTHS TRIP TO FRANCE, SPAIN AND WEST GERMANY. PRIO TOLD SOURCE
 HE DESIRED TO LEAVE CUBA UNTIL QUOTE "THINGS COOL OFF." UNQUOTE
 FAUREXCHOMON, LEADER DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO, IN PUBLIC STATE-
 MENT MAY 19 STATED HIS ORGANIZATION INTENDED TO FORM POLITICAL
 PARTY. [REDACTED] ADVISED NO ORGANIZED COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY GROUP
 FORMED HERE YET BUT HAS BEEN INFORMED BY SUGAR MAGNATES IF NO
 RELIEF FROM EFFECTS OF AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM WILL SUBSIDIZE
 COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ORDER TO PROTECT INVESTMENTS.
 FORMER PCI [REDACTED] INFORMED YESTERDAY THAT RICH, MID-
 DLE, AND LOWER MIDDLE CLASSES HAVE ENGAGED IN CAMPAIGN OF BUYING
 ONLY BASIC NECESSITIES IN ORDER TO HASTEN ECONOMIC CHAOS AND
 DEPOSE CASTRO. SAME SOURCE STATES RAUL CASTRO HAS SUPPLANTED
 LEADERS OF SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY WITH HIS OWN
 FOLLOWERS. THIS ACTION ENRAGED BOTH LEADERS AND FOLLOWERS OF
 THIS GROUP OF WHICH [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SOME LEADERS THIS GROUP CLAIM THEY WILL
 TAKE VIOLENT COUNTER MEASURES AND HAVE ARMS AND FOLLOWERS WILL
 DO SAME. [REDACTED] AND PSI

REC-53 109-12-210-570

cc: Mr. Belmont
 cc: Mr. Rosen

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☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

PAGE TWO

HAVANA NO. 722

[REDACTED] JULY 26 MOVEMENT, ALL ADVISE NO ORGANIZED
 COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS AT PRESENT. ALL SOURCES STATE IF
 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WORSEN AND CASTRO LOSES HOLD ON LOWER CLASSES,
 THERE ARE MANY GROUPS WHICH WOULD BE WILLING TO ENGAGE IN COUNTER
 REVOLUTION. THESE WOULD INCLUDE EX-ARMY AND POLICE PERSONNEL,
 ASSOCIATES OF THOSE EXECUTED OR IMPRISONED, THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFER-
 ED ECONOMIC LOSS BECAUSE OF CASTRO'S PROGRAM AND THOSE WHO FOUGHT
 BATISTA AND RECEIVED NO RECOGNITION FROM CASTRO MOVEMENT.

b7c
 b7D

JAMES T. HAVERTY

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URGENT 5-22-59

TO DIRECTOR

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 DATE 11-5-99 BY 60267 NLS/BCE/PAK

REC- 53

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 721

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA. FOLLOWING IS PART NUMBER TWO OF HAVANA CABLE NUMBER 720. NUMBER TWO REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS CUBAN INVOLVEMENT LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY OUTLINED OUR CABLES MAY 18 CAPTIONED NICARAGUAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES, IS-NICARAGUA; AND MAY 13 CAPTIONED FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA, ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES, IS-CUBA. [REDACTED] ON MAY 19 VERIFIED FACT OFFICE OF BAYO IN CAPITOL CLOSED.

[REDACTED] ADVISED APRIL 30 THERE APPEARED TO BE NO POSSIBILITY OF DOMINICAN INVASION FROM CUBA DUE TO NEW ATTITUDE OF CASTRO GOVERNMENT. [REDACTED] LONG TIME RESIDENT OF CUBA, ADVISED MAY 21 SOURCES HAD ADVISED HIM THE PANAMANIAN EXPEDITIONARIES WHO SAILED FROM BATABANO, CUBA, HAD MARCHED THROUGH TOWN TO BOARD THE SHIP AND QUOTE CERTAINLY GOVERNMENT MUST HAVE KNOWN ABOUT IT, UNQUOTE. FIDEL CASTRO REITERATED IN PUBLIC APPEARANCE MAY 21 THAT CUBA WOULD NOT PERMIT ANY REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITIONS TO DEPART FROM CUBA. NUMBER THREE FOLLOWS AS CABLE 722.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

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4:40 PM

CTF

REC- 53

109-10-210-511

JUN 1 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-12-210)

DATE: June 11, 1959

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (100-54)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

ReBulet May 7, 1959, entitled ESPIONAGE AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE MATTERS.

A report on the above-captioned subject matter was submitted to the Bureau on March 19, 1959. It is to be noted that a report also pertaining to subject matter was submitted by Legal Attache, Havana, on May 21, 1959, captioned INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA.

This office is presently preparing another intelligence survey which will be submitted to the Bureau on June 15, 1959.

- P -

2 - Bureau
1 - Havana
JTH:lg
(3)

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EX-12

109-12-210-572

ESPIONAGE MV
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REC-13

JUN 15 1959

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NAT. INT. SEC.
JUN 15 1959

62 JUN 17 1959

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6-11-59

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TO BEAT HAVANA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-12-210)

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EX-132

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REC- 20 109-12-2-14

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my
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URGENT 6-12-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 753

CUBA
 FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA. IN CABINET SHAKEUP FOLLOWING
 NAMED AS MINISTERS TO POSTS INDICATED: RAUL ROA, STATE; JOSE
 (PEPIN) MARANJO, GOVERNMENT; PEDRO MIRET, AGRICULTURE; SERAFIN
 RUIZ DE ARATE, HEALTH; RAQUEL PEREZ DE MIRET, SOCIAL WELFARE.
 CATTLEMENS ORGANIZATION VIOLENTLY ATTACKED AGRARIAN REFORM LAW
 AND STATE WILL FIGHT TO DEATH TO PROTECT ITS RIGHTS. [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] OF AUTHENICO PARTY, ALSO ATTACKED LAW AND IN
 STRONG ATTACK ON CASTRO POLICIES CALLED FOR GOVERNMENT TO SET
 DATE FOR ELECTIONS. POPULARITY OF CASTRO DECLINING AND SEVERAL
 SOURCES STATE COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS BEGINNING TO FORM.
 ATTACKS AGAINST COMMUNISTS BY JULY 26 LEADERS HAVE STOPPED.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

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109-12-210-574
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51 JUN 16 1959

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 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

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TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 753

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER-CUBA. IN CABINET SHAKEUP FOLLOWING
 NAMED AS MINISTERS TO POSTS INDICATED: RAUL ROA, STATE; JOSE
 (PEPIN) NARANJO, GOVERNMENT; PEDRO MIRET, AGRICULTURE; SERAFIN
 RUIZ DE ZARATE, HEALTH; RAQUEL PEREZ DE MIRET, SOCIAL WELFARE.
 CATTLEMENS ORGANIZATION VIOLENTLY ATTACKED AGRARIAN REFORM LAW
 AND STATE WILL FIGHT TO DEATH TO PROTECT ITS RIGHTS. [REDACTED] b7C
 [REDACTED] OF AUTHENICO PARTY, ALSO ATTACKED LAW AND IN
 STRONG ATTACK ON CASTRO POLICIES CALLED FOR GOVERNMENT TO SET
 DATE FOR ELECTIONS. POPULARITY OF CASTRO DECLINING AND SEVERAL
 SOURCES STATE COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS BEGINNING TO FORM. //
 ATTACKS AGAINST COMMUNISTS BY JULY 26 LEADERS HAVE STOPPED.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

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 DATE 12-11-81 BY 60121US/BCE/PR

109-15-210-524

orig: Director
 cc: Mr. Rosen
 007


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Section 552**Section 552a**☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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Section 552**Section 552a**☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of S

~~SECRET~~

57-W

Action

ARA

Info

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H

SCA

SY

IRC

CIA

OSD

ARMY

AIR

NAVY

RMR

Control: 794

Rec'd: June 1, 1959

7:29 p.m.

FROM: Habana

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1474, June 1, 6 p.m.

DEC 95
1-6-98

DEPT OF STATE

051

NIACT

Following information received by Assistant Air Attache and Embassy officer this afternoon from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has received orders from Raul Castro to prepare aircraft to transport secretly to Isle of Pines prison unknown number military officers to be arrested shortly apparently today. Names and total number unknown, but several understood high rank. [REDACTED] mentioned as possibility.

All those proposed be arrested reported to be strongly anti-Communist, [REDACTED] who fear this simply one further step in Communist attempt dominate armed forces with cooperation Raul Castro and Camilo Cienfuegos. [REDACTED] has closer relationship with Fidel Castro, but fears Fidel may be approving scheme. [REDACTED] uncertain their position here, and may flee to US, possibly with some of prisoners intended for Isle of Pines.

[REDACTED] said "understanding" exists among many anti-Communist elements in armed forces, and some might attempt fight. Felt [REDACTED] could do more outside Cuba. Endeavored obtain Embassy comment concerning desirability remaining versus fleeing, which refused.

Foregoing may be connected with persistent rumors for past several days that [REDACTED] apparently on grounds deficient administrative ability. [REDACTED] says [REDACTED] who alleges US citizen, somewhat unstable, and his account may be exaggerated. However, gave evidence sincerity and anxiety, and said had come directly from [REDACTED] Air Attache reporting separately.

SA:OM/6

Note:

(ARA) notified 8:10 p.m., 6/1/59

~~SECRET~~

SY - LIAISON

BONSAL

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CWO:JSW

NAT. 11

67C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

67C/D

67C

577

50 JUN 2 1959

INCOMING TELEGRAM

ment of

SECRET

57

Action

Control: 2471

Rec'd: June 3, 1959

2:16 p.m.

ADA

FROM: Habana

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SP

INR

NO: 1489, June 3, 1 p.m.

H

SCA

SY

PRIORITY

IRC

Reference EMBTEL 1474

REC-95

CIA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

Same source reported last night arrests and secret imprisonment military personnel have not materialized. Claimed lack knowledge whether plan postponed or abandoned. No confirmation any such move from other sources.

RMR

Source says

Apparently,

have decided remain in present positions at least for time being. Air Attache reporting separately.

BONSAL

LMS:UE/8

DECLASSIFIED BY *Dept. of State*
ON *1-6-98*

SID/KSR
4-24-98
(JFK)

COPY TO THE FBI

JUN 5 1959

SY - LIAISON

REC-95

EX-113

SECRET

AGENCY *1 plus Miami + Havana*
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. *6/1/59*
HOW FORW. *By*
BY *10/1/59*

50 JUN 22 1959

RECEIVED
DEPT. OF STATE
JUN 4 11 10 22
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109-12-210
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FOIPA
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10

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F B I

Date: 6/13/59

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, Miami (105-1747)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBARe New York tel 6/5/59 concerning visit of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] from New York City to Cuba via Miami.

On 6/8/59 [REDACTED] telephonically contacted Miami, and SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] met with her at the Columbus Hotel, Miami that morning. [REDACTED] planned to leave Miami at about 6:30 PM that evening for Cuba where she intended to contact [REDACTED] and various other individuals connected with various groups, as well as the CASTRO government.

She related that on 6/7/59, following her arrival in Miami she had telephonically contacted former Cuban Senator ROLANDO MASFERRER, who is now considered as one of the leading Cuban war criminals by the Castro government. MASFERRER sent a Cuban, [REDACTED] (LNU), a former newspaper reporter for MASFERRER, and [REDACTED] an American, to pick [REDACTED] up and drive her to a residence, address unknown to [REDACTED] on Miami Beach.

- 3 - Bureau (109-12-210) (AM-RM)
2 - New York (109-112) (AM-RM)
4 - Miami (105-1747)
(2-156 MASFERRER)

(105-1086 DOMINICAN ACTIVITIES)

GEO: JMS

(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/14/81 BY SP6 JAL/MS

Approved: [REDACTED]

JUN 23 1959

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

SP6 MHC/bcl - 5/9/84 - JPK
M

Per

REC-41

b7C

65-59364-
100-344127-
105-76864-
105-76826-
97- 5712-

b7C

b7C

REC-41 109-12-210

EX-135

JUN 13 1959

SEC. 1

b7C

3 auto city
6-17-59

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Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MM 105-1747

[redacted] said that [redacted] assumed a somewhat hostile and domineering attitude, stating he was the spokesman for MASFERRER. [redacted] evaluated [redacted] as being a pompous individual with little sense. She said [redacted] asked her if she could supply guns to MASFERRER.

At the Miami Beach residence there were about 15 people, she and [redacted] being the only Americans present, the rest were Cubans, including several women. MASFERRER talked to her about the necessity of there being a co-ordinator to work between the various anti-CASTRO groups and factions and he inquired as to whether or not she would be interested. [redacted] said she expressed interest but made no commitments.

During the course of their conversation MASFERRER told her he would not make any overt moves of a revolutionary nature from the U.S. and that he would do nothing to upset the equilibrium of the Caribbean. He disclosed that [redacted] of the Autentico Party in [redacted] had been to see him twice and [redacted] is trying to organize a new party known as the Christian Democrats.

MASFERRER referred to the seizure of an airplane U.S. Customs a short time previously in which Dominicans involved as well as Cubans. MASFERRER said that this was promoted by a former Minister of State under [redacted] and he was of the opinion that RAMFIS TRUJILLO, ex-Generalissimo TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic "did the deal" with the Dominican Consul General in [redacted]. He did not believe Generalissimo TRUJILLO possessed

- 2 -

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MM 105-1747

prior knowledge about it. MASFERRER also claimed he had nothing to do with the matter, that he has not spent any money on propaganda, arms or anything else in the U.S. although his men are active in Cuba. He said he is in the U.S. fishing for information.

The plane seizure referred to above by MASFERRER is undoubtedly seizure of a C-74 plane on 5/22/59 by U.S. Customs, Miami as it was being loaded with some guns ~~FLA~~ destined for the Dominican Republic. Among those arrested was [REDACTED] who also allegedly attempted to bribe U.S. Customs Agents to allow the plane to depart the U.S.

For the information of the Bureau and New York, Miami has received information from 2 separate sources within the past few days reflecting that MASFERRER and his group are now held in extreme disfavor by other anti-CASTRO groups and factions because MASFERRER attempted to induce [REDACTED] to sell a \$50,000. plane so that they could pocket the proceeds. This plane, a LODE-STAR, had allegedly been purchased for the sum of \$50,000. by [REDACTED] with money received by MASFERRER from Cuban revolutionists in the Dominican Republic. [REDACTED] refused to go along with MASFERRER's proposal.

Also information has been received reflecting that the airplane which has been recently used by [REDACTED] in dropping leaflets and copies of "TRIBUNA", an anti-Communist and anti-CASTRO publications over Cuba was also purchased with money furnished by MASFERRER and received from the same source. [REDACTED]

- 3 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MM 105-1747

[REDACTED] a former associate of CARLOS PRIO,

As information previously received reflects, MASFERRER and [REDACTED] are suspicious of [REDACTED] it appears that MASFERRER is feeding [REDACTED] self-serving information. 67C

Miami has separate files on MASFERRER and [REDACTED] and will report pertinent information concerning them in their substantive cases.

- 4 *

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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F B I

Date: 6/1/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (109-2)

SUBJECT: ~~ALLEGED CUBAN PLAN TO SEVER~~
~~RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES~~
FPM - CUBA

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 5/22/59.

UACB, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] will not be interviewed by the Cincinnati Office since she has no firsthand information in this matter and the persons from whom she obtained her information are being interviewed.

No further action is being taken in this matter by the Cincinnati Office.

- C -

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DATE 1/5/99 BY 60262ALS/BCE/RK

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - WFO (Info) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati

WED:jas
(5)

C C - Wick.

109-12-210-582

REC-70

EX 109

JUN 4 1959

53 JUN 25 1959

Approved: Ed [Signature]

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge


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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI

Date: 5/26/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-112-210)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS-CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are 13 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information recently received from [REDACTED] Hotel Bretton Hall, NYC.

[REDACTED] advised that in conversation with [REDACTED] requested [REDACTED] to contact SA [REDACTED] of the NYO to determine whether or not he would be permitted to re-enter the United States legally as a result of his arrest by the Border Patrol, Miami, Florida, during latter part of 1957. [REDACTED] also requested the return of two letters which were on his person among other papers at the time of his arrest and which were maintained by the Border Patrol, Miami, Florida. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that these letters, contents unknown to [REDACTED] are most important to him. [REDACTED] also stated that if the FBI could have these papers returned to him he would be ever grateful.

The Bureau is requested to consider the advisability of attempting through Border Patrol, Miami, Florida, to return the requested letters to [REDACTED]. It is pointed out that [REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] on 4/24/59 during CASTRO's visit to the U.S. From this interview it was

- 5- Bureau (109-112-210) (Encls. 13) (RM)
(1 - 109-584)
(1 - 105-58653)?
2 - Miami (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 105-1742)
5 - New York (109-112)
(1 - 105-35253) (ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)
(1 - 109-46) (CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES)
(1 - 109-81) (JULY 26 MOVEMENT)
(1 - 109-124) (CARIBBEAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES)

FJO'B:mfw (31)
(13)

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/13/85 BY [REDACTED]

REC-20

MAY 27 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.